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VOL XXV No. 225 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Zamindars Belabour Congress Workers

Raid On Congress Committee

Snatch National Flag & Consign It To Fire

LUCKNOW, September 22.

Closely following the Ferozabad affair comes news, from Chitta in the district of Bulandshahr, of the snatching and burning of a Congress flag.

It is alleged that the flag of the Chitta Mandal Congress Committee was snatched and burnt by a party of Zamindars and the Secretary and other workers of the Congress Committee present there were severely beaten with lathis.

A representation was made to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in this regard by the Congress workers of Bulandshahr.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is leaving for Allahabad to-night. —United. Press.

JAWAHAR ON NEED OF DISCIPLINE

Address To Congress Party

LUCKNOW, Sept. 22.

The Congress President addressed the Congress Party in the Assembly yesterday and reviewed the situation in the country. He impressed upon the members the necessity of strictest discipline especially when they were pitched against Zamindar and other vested interests.—A. P.

STUDENTS INVADE CINEMA HOUSE

LUCKNOW, Sept. 22

Confusion prevailed this evening in front of the Plaza Talkies in Hazratganj and the entire traffic was suspended when about two hundred university students invaded the Cinema House and, it is alleged, smashed glass panes and manhandled the manager and made him tender an unqualified apology for alleged insulting of a student last evening.

One student went with a concession ticket and when questioned, it is stated, insulted the manager whereupon he was turned out from the show. The Superintendent of Police and other police officials reached the spot.

Pandit G. B. Pant, Premier, who was then closetted with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru reached the spot and asked the students to be disciplined party and advised them to quietly disperse. The Premier promised to investigate the matter.—A. P.

DETENTION OF MAJOR TRONCOSO

French Take Serious View Of Event

PARIS, Sept. 22.

The press takes a grave view of the events leading to the detention of Major Troncoso, the Insurgent Governor of Irun, who voluntarily crossed the frontier and informed the French Police that he had planned to kidnap the submarine 'C2', upon which he was detained. Ferment on the frontier followed and the insurgents closed the Spanish side. The Paris 'Surete' states that there is no doubt that the recent series of bomb outrages were perpetrated by Spanish terrorists and they are believed to have been planned at Irun. The crew of 'C2' assert that they recognise Major Troncoso as the leader of the boarding party.

Major Troncoso is being transferred to Bayonne.—Reuter.

NARIMAN'S CHARGE AGAINST PRINCES

Party To Perpetuation Of India's Bondage

FEDERATION CONDEMNED

Constituent Assembly Is Means To Assert Nation's Right To Self-Determination

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, September 22.

"This resolution is a declaration of war,—a challenge to British Imperialism. The Federation is a conspiracy against the progress of Indian Nationalism. British Imperialism and the Indian Princes have entered into an unholy alliance to perpetuate the bondage of the Indian nation."

In these clear and forceful words Sjt. K. F. Nariman commended to the House Premier Kher's resolution on the Constituent Assembly in Bombay Legislative Assembly. He asserted that the Constituent Assembly was nothing more or nothing less than a method and a means of ascertaining the will of the nation and announced that no power on earth could ever defy the united will of a nation,—much less the Princes of India.

There was a full-dress debate to-day on the Premier's motion and no less than a dozen and a half members expressed their opinions on it before. Mr. Nagindas Master moved for closure which the Speaker readily accepted.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who spoke first to-day, launched a severe attack on the Government of India Act which he indicted. Rao Bahadur Navale lined himself up with Rao Bahadur Chitale and opposed the motion in name of the peasantry; but Mr. Jhabvala gave him a spirited reply.

Mr. Nariman had his thrust at both the Rao Bahadurs and Mr. Navale seemed unable to bear the onslaught.

At the end of the day's proceedings Premier Kher rose to reply, but reserved his important speech for to-morrow.

Unless unforeseen circumstances intervene the session will be prorogued to-morrow.

(Detailed proceedings on page 8).

ORISSA VOTES FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

CUTTACK, Sept. 22.

The Constituent Assembly resolution, which was adopted in the Orissa Assembly to-day, was discussed till 5 o'clock.

The Premier accepted the amendment of Mr. Latifur Rahaman and the whole resolution runs thus:

"This Assembly is of the opinion that the Government of India Act, 1935, no way represents the will of the nation and is wholly unsatisfactory as it has been designed to perpetuate the subjection of the people of India. The Assembly demands that this should be repealed and replaced by a Constitution for a free India framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise which allows the Indian people full scoped development according to their needs, and desires provided that the rights and privileges of the minorities should be settled on mutual consent and agreement in the said Assembly.

The Premier moved the following amendment to the resolution which was carried:

"A copy of this resolution be forwarded to His Majesty's Government".

All other amendments were rejected and the resolution was passed.

The meeting adjourned amidst the shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai"—United Press.

Resolution Passed In C. P. Legislature

NAGPUR, September 22.

After a whole-day debate on the Constituent Assembly resolution moved by the Premier, Dr. Khare, the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly voted the resolution in two parts this evening. The House accepted unanimously the first part which runs as follows:—

"This Assembly resolves that the Provincial Government do forward to the Government of India and His Majesty's Government its emphatic opinion that the Government of India Act, 1935, should be replaced at the earliest possible date by a Constitution in consonance with the aspirations of the people of India."

The second part of the resolution was carried without a division, some members of the Opposition Benches crying "No". It runs as follows:—

"As expresesd in the resolution of the Indian National Congress, the assumption of Office by Ministers in this province should by no means be understood as a surrender of the National Demand for a Constitution to be shaped by the representatives of the people of India duly summoned to a Constituent Assembly convened for the purpose."

Three amendments were rejected by overwhelming majorities.

The House then adjourned "sine die".—A.P

FRONTIER ASSEMBLY

Ministers' Salaries Fixed At Rs. 500

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 22.

The Assembly proceedings commenced this morning with a speech from the Speaker warning members against raising unne-

(Continued on page 7 Col. 7)

EL MEDINA LAUNCHED

Ceremony At Glasgow

Sir Firoz Khan Noon On Indian Shipping

GLASGOW, September 22.

Sir Firoz Khan Noon launching the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's new steamer "El Medina" devoted the greater part of his speech to the need of development of Indian national shipping.

He declared: "It is the desire of every patriotic Indian to see India so strong in all respects that she should prove a real source of strength to the British Commonwealth of Nations".

Outlining the rapid expansion of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Sir Firoz Khan said that this was the evidence of fair progress, but the field was very large. "Expansion will not necessarily bring the Indian Mercantile Marine into competition with British Shipping because 30 per cent of the international trade with India sails under foreign flags."

Sir Firoz Khan explained that an increased participation of the Indian National Shipping in international trade was also desirable from the point of view of India's external financial obligations, most of which were commitments to Britain. "During the past six or seven years, the obligations have been met partly by the export of gold which cannot continue indefinitely."—Reuter's Special.

COCOANUT FOR WINE

GLASGOW, September 22.

Instead of the customary bottle of wine, a cocoanut was used by Sir Firoz Khan Noon to launch the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's new pilgrim steamer "El Madina". The steamer, of 4,000 tons, will carry 850 pilgrims and her speed is fifteen knots. Three more steamers are under construction, and the Scindia will soon have a fleet of 25 ships.—Reuter.

SCINDIA'S OFFER TO HAJ PILGRIMS

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company have launched at Glasgow of "Al Madeena" which is specially meant for pilgrim traffic from India to Jeddah. "Al-Madeena" provides the fastest service on this line.

The special features and arrangements in this new steamer for the convenience of the pilgrims sailing from Bombay to Jeddah was made known to the public on Wednesday evening on the occasion of the opening ceremony of their new Haj Line Booking Office at Fatma Manzil, Musafirkhana Road, Fort.

To look after the comforts of the passengers where a responsible and experienced Muslim accompanies them during every voyage from Bombay to Jeddah. He takes care of every individual, looks after his convenience. Special care will be taken to look after the different kinds of food that pilgrims from different parts of India might require. Every possible arrangement has been made to meet the religious requirements.

Separate arrangements are made for women passengers. Two different hospitals, on the ship one for men and the other for women, have been provided for under competent men and women doctors.

There is little doubt that M. Delbos in consultation with Mr Eden will fix September 27 for Paris meeting of Naval Experts to discuss Italian participation in the Mediterranean Patrol.—Reuter.

INDIAN BUSINESSMAN

Thrown In Nazi Detention Camp

BOMBAY, September 22.

Considerable resentment has been caused in the Indian business circles at the information just received here that Mr B. N. Das-Gupta, Managing Director of the Indo-European Trading Company at Hamburg (Germany), who was for the last 20 years built up a flourishing trade with Germany and other Continental centres, is put under detention by the German Government since August 18 last.

It is understood that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla and Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai who are in London in connection with the Indo-British trade talks have been apprised of the matter and they have promised to move the authorities in England.

The matter is also being represented to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to make a strong protest to the Consul-General for Germany in India against the humiliating treatment meted out to a distinguished Indian businessman by the German Government.—United Press.

Investment Of Insurance Funds

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, September 22.

Lobby opinion is generally satisfied with the terms of the new Clause 26 dealing with investment of funds which was passed by the Assembly this afternoon.

The practical effect of the Clause will be that foreign companies, including Canadian and other Colonial concerns, will now have to invest in Indian Securities a few crores within the next four years and to that extent the Indian Money Market will gain.

The explanation which has been added to the Clause defining Foreign Insurer is another valuable gain and gets over the difficulty presented by the Government of India Act.

SIRCAR'S SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT

Consideration of the Insurance Bill opened with a debate on Sir N. N. Sircar's substitute amendment for Clause 26, dealing with investment of assets.

As against the official proposal fixing that two-thirds of matured claims and reserve for outstanding claims should be invested in Government and approved securities, the Congress Party suggested 55 per cent., while Mr. A. C. Dutt preferred 50 per cent. The Congress amendment was passed.

Discussion revealed general agreement among non-official members that too much insistance should not be placed on Government Securities and that sufficient scope should be allowed to Insurance Companies to invest their funds in profitable undertakings so that policy-holders might get good bonuses.

Mr. Banerji laid particular stress on the need for releasing insurance funds for industrial purposes.

Mr. B. Das warned the House of the danger which Insurance Companies involved themselves in by speculating in landed property.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

As already arranged, the Central Assembly to-day took up Clause 26 of the Indian Insurance Bill, relating to investments of assets.

Sir N. N. Sircar moved a lengthy new Clause in place of Clause 26 of the Bill as emerged from the Select Committee. The new Clause provides that British Indian and United Kingdom Insurance Companies shall invest their assets, equivalent to 66-2/3 of their liabilities to policy holders in India in the following manner, namely, one half in Government Securities and the other half in Government or other approved securities of India or United Kingdom.

FOR FOREIGN COMPANIES

Foreign Companies shall invest their assets, equal to the whole of their liabilities to policy-holders, in the following manner namely, 33-1/3 per cent in Government Securities and the balance in Government or other approved securities of India or the United Kingdom.

Four years are allowed to both these categories of companies to complete their investment.

Assets required to be invested by foreign companies, shall be held in trust for discharge of claims and shall be vested in trustees resident in British India and approved by the Central Government, by the Instrument of Trust which shall be executed by the insurer and approved by the Central Government and shall define the manner in which alone the subject matter of the trust shall be dealt with.

TWO AMENDMENTS

Two amendments to Sir N. N. Sircar's amendment were moved: one by Mr. K. Santanam, suggesting 55 per cent investment (Instead of two-thirds) in the case of Indian Companies, divided into 25 per cent invested in Government Securities and 30 per cent in Government or other approved securities. The other amendment was from Mr. A. C. Datta suggesting 55 per cent in place of two-thirds.

Mr. B. Das said that the defi-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

THIRD RAID ON NANKING

TOKIO, September 22.

THE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT THIS AFTERNOON MADE A THIRD RAID ON NANKING, ACCORDING TO A MESSAGE FROM SHANGHAI AND CLAIMS THAT TROOP TRAINS WERE DESTROYED AT HSIAKWAN RAILWAY STATION, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.—Reuter.

JAPANESE LOSE FIGHTING STRENGTH

LONDON, September 22.

Confidence that the Chinese forces in Shanghai will be able to hold the new defence line against the Japanese is expressed in a statement of the High Chinese Commander cabled to the Chinese Embassy in London.

The statement declares that the Japanese forces have lost much fighting strength in fruitless attempts to penetrate the Chinese line in Liuhong. Lotien is still in Chinese hands and Liuho has been cleared of the enemy, while the Chinese positions in Kingwan and Chapei are intact. The defences of Pootung are strong enough to resist the Japanese landing operations.

The Japanese appeared to be awaiting further reinforcements and preparing their next general offensive. The Japanese forces in Shanghai are estimated at six divisions, totalling 1,50,000 men. Japanese casualties hitherto are estimated at 15,000. On the Tientsin-Pukow Front, the Chinese forces claim important gains following a counter-offensive which is reported to have driven the Japanese from Hsinchi Station.

The Chinese Foreign Office reports that Japanese airmen dropped twenty bombs over the railway station in Soochow. Many refugees who were awaiting trains to leave the City were killed or wounded.—Reuter.

AMERICA LODGES STRONG PROTEST

WASHINGTON, September 22.

Mr. Cordell Hull announced that the United States Government have made a further more vigorous written protest to Japan in regard to the Bombing of Nanking. A Japanese reply has been received but Mr. Hull declined to reveal its nature. Mr. Hull stated that official reports to Washington said that one shell exploded in the American Embassy compound, but no damage was done to American property or citizens. —Reuter.

LONDON, September 22.

Reuter understands that the Japanese reply to the British Note on Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen incident is regarded as satisfactory to Britain and the incident is considered closed.—Reuter.

(Earlier News on Page 7.)

STOP PRESS

ITALY SATISFIED

GENEVA, September 22.

Following a meeting between Signor Bovascoppa, Italian permanent delegate, to the League and M. Delbos, it is understood that Italy will be satisfied with the recognition of her right to equality in the Mediterranean patrol, without participating to the same degree as either Britain or France.

It is also understood that Signor Bovascoppa has made it clear that Italy has no intention of departing from the pledge already given by Signor Mussolini regarding territorial aspirations in Spain.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

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Wanted Branch Manager-Partner for Bombay. Experienced in publicity line and Rs. 1,000 investment essential. Box No. 6833, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Salesmen for Bombay to sell Remington typewriters on commission. Apply personally. West End Typewriter Co., Sandhurst Road, East, Bombay No. 3. (9079)

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Wanted an Officer with considerable horticultural experience to hold a post as Superintendent of a Fruit Farm. Pay Rs. 100 p.m. to suitable man. Applications to be sent accompanied by certificates to reach the undersigned by not later than 20th October, 1937. Application forms may be had on reference to the Head Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Baroda. R. G. Allan, Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda State. Baroda, dated 21st Sept., 1937. (6881)

Applications are invited for posts of Junior Agricultural Inspector. Pay Rs. 60 p.m. Only those holding the degree or licentiate of an Agricultural College need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned before 20th October, 1937 accompanied by certificates. Application forms may be had on reference to the Head Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Baroda. R. G. Allan, Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda State, Baroda, dated 21st September, 1937. (6880)

Wanted Organisers—A most progressive and popular Indian Life Office wants Organisers for Bombay, Thana, Gujrat and Kathiawar. Fine opportunity for well educated locally influential persons (particularly persons from different communities including Gujratees, Parsees, Mahomedans, Marwarees) experienced in field work and willing to undertake suitable guarantees for the respective areas. Handsome remuneration according to ability and business production. Apply sharp to Box No. 6863, "Bombay Chronicle."

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S. D. 29.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that share certificate in respect of two Ordinary Shares Nos. 108476|477 and allotment Letter and Bankers' Receipt for Rs. 500 of the old Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Jhamatmal Pessumal, now deceased, have been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED.

Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise an allotment Letter for the shares of the new Company into which the said old shares have been converted will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 23-9-37. 6877

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CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(Works Branch.)

NOTICE.

Tenders for the works of (1) providing 6" cement concrete foundation slabs along with sewers and storm water drains with accessories in Jerbai Wadia Road to be widened to 80' from its junction with Hospital Avenue Extension to King's Way, and (2) providing cement concrete foundation slabs along Gokhale Road (South) between Sayani Road and Bhawanishankar Road, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 1st October, 1937.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees 5|- each to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st September, 1937.

6879

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 260850 on the life of Megh Raj Sethi of Bombay Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Sd|- G. D. SUTHERLAND,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, the 23rd Sept. 1937.
(9092)

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SCHOOL FEES ARREARS TO GO

Corporation Standing Committee's Recommendation

A number of pupils attending the Municipal schools have not paid their fees, which now amount to Rs. 5,564, and the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation has been requested by the Secretary, Schools Committee to write off the arrears

"The Secretary in the course of his letter dated 10th September, recommended that the Schools Committee request the Standing Committee to write off the arrears of fees which up to the end of May, 1937, amount to Rs. 5,564 under Section 517(1)(j) of the Municipal Act The Committee have now directed the Heads of all the Urdu Boys' and Girls' Schools that henceforth they should recover the fees regularly and should not keep any arrears of fees unrecovered."

The Standing Committee on Wednesday forwarded the letter to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks.

MAINTENANCE PETITION DISMISSED

Hindu Can Marry As Many Times As He Likes, Says Magistrate

Remarking that the complaint filed by Renubai Baboo, a girl of 20 years against her husband Babu Laxman, was frivolous, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Presidency Magistrate dismissed an application for maintenance yesterday.

The complainant alleged that she was a married woman residing with her mother and brother. She was married when she was five years old and was sent to her husband at the age of 12. She alleged that for the last eight years her husband was ill-treating her and that her Jamat people persuaded the accused to treat her well. The respondent also married a second wife whom he also ill-treated.

On the case being called out Mr. N.C.N. Acharya, counsel for accused, submitted that his client was willing to take back the complainant and live with her. Besides he rented a house for the purpose. On the Court's suggestion he was prepared to do anything for his wife and he was attending the Court regularly and that the so-called ill-treatment was a mere myth. He reminded the Court that on a former occasion she definitely stated to the Court that even if her life were taken away she would not go to her husband.

The Court thereupon questioned her and she said she refused to go because accused married another wife. Mr. Khandalawala remarked: "He has got a right to marry as many times as he liked, as a Hindu." Evidence was then led. Mr. Acharya produced an advocate's letter addressed to the mother of the complainant asking her actually to send her daughter to his client. After recording evidence the Magistrate passed the order as above.

Mr. B.D. Mistri, Advocate, appeared for the complainant. Mr. N.C.N. Acharya, Advocate, defended the accused.

Prohibition Propaganda In Suburbs

Mr. C. D. Barfivala addressed on Sunday the Mulund residents. He explained to them the Prohibition Policy and the desirability of establishing a Village Panchayat at Mulund. The meeting thereupon unanimously resolved to support Government's Prohibition Policy.

The meeting further called upon Government authorities to establish a Village Panchayat at Mulund without further delay. A deputation of influential residents was appointed to wait upon the Collector and the Minister for local self-government for early establishment of Village Panchayat. Mr. Barfivala has been requested by the resolution to lead the deputation to the authorities.

Mr. Barfivala than addressed a meeting of the Notified Area Committee of Mulund, and requested them to lend their support to the District Board's propaganda. The Notified Area Committee unanimously passed a resolution in favour of prohibition and it promised its support to the District Local Board's request.

The death has occurred of Swami Jeewanmukta in his 'ashram' at Uran. He was a scholar, and had disciples all over India.

CORPORATION TERM TO BE EXTENDED

Sequel To Mrs. Munshi's Bill In Assembly

Although the Municipal Commissioner has not received any official intimation regarding the extension of the life of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, it is understood that the Government of Bombay would extend the life of the Corporation by one year which expires in March, 1938.

The reason why the general elections would not take place early next year is that if Mrs Lilavati Munshi's Bill to amend the Municipal Act is passed,—and there is every probability of it—in the next session of the Legislative Assembly early next year, the Electoral Roll will undergo a radical change. For instance, in the last Electoral Roll the number of voters were about a lac In the present Electoral Roll which was revised recently the number is doubled. If, however, all the literate men and women of over 21 years of age are enfranchised accordingly to the Bill, the Electoral Roll will have at least five lacs voters. This will entail considerable time to revise Besides some of the seats will be distributed as the nominations will have to be done away with Only the Commissioner of Police, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust and the Executive Engineer of the P.W.D. will be nominated under the new regime. It is, therefore presumed that the Government of Bombay will shortly notify its intention to extend the life of the Municipal Corporation by one year.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK

Exhibition At Congress House

Arrangements for the Exhibition which is to be opened on the 25th inst., in the Congress House Compound, under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee are in full swing. Stalls are nearing completion and the Stall-Holders can come and inspect them. Very few stalls are remaining to be booked and therefore, those desirous of taking them should do so immediately at the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, at Congress House, between 7 and 10 p.m. and 5 and 8 p.m (S. T.). Rent for Stalls is from Rs. 10 to 30 according to the area and the position.

HELP FOR STRANDED MOTORISTS

Road Service Car Proves Popular

The publicity Officer of the W. I. A. A. writes:—

The Motorist stranded on the main road between Bombay and Poona is generally many miles from help and if his trouble is more serious than a puncture he has to send a man or a message to Poona or to Bombay for spare parts or for the services of a break-down van. At the week ends this has now been changed by the W. I. A. A. which has equipped a saloon car with all the necessary tools to render service to stranded motorists.

The W. I. A. A. Road Service Car goes from Bombay to Poona and back every Saturday and every Sunday and the state of the road causes so many break-downs that the popularity of this new service is being more and more appreciated. The car has never made a fruitless journey and has already rendered assistance to a large number of motorists. Recently while one road patrol attended to a break-down car the road service saloon took the passengers to their destination and returned with the necessary parts. This is but one instance of the sort of service which this car can render.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

SECOND
GLORIOUS WEEK
OF
MINERVA'S SUPER SOCIAL
Khan Bahadur
A PICTURE FOR EVERY COMMUNITY
With
SOHRAB MODY & LOVELY NASEEM
At the **MINERVA** TALKIES
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

TO-DAY!
For Ladies Only!!
SPECIAL ZENANA SHOW
OF
SAVITRI
Starring: **DEVIKA RANI**
AT 1-30 P. M.
ROXY TALKIES
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Haladi Martappa Prabhu, who lived in Lohar Chawl, was knocked down by a motor car at New Marine Drive on the 12th instant. He succumbed to the injuries.

An inquest will be held tomorrow.

Romchandra Ganpat, a Hotel keeper at Byculla, reported to the police theft of silver and gold ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 550. It appears that the complainant had placed the articles in a trunk in the hotel. He found them missing this morning.

The City Coroner resumed the inquiry into the death of one Nathubhai Nanabhai, aged about 55, who was fatally injured while attempting to board the Down Delhi Express in motion. The jury returned a verdict of death by "shock from compound fracture."

Rosy DeSouza, aged about 34 years, who lived on the first floor of Jitekar Building at Victoria Gardens Road, fell down from the window of the room on Parel Road, while calling out to a "Kulfi Malaiwalla." She sustained serious injuries and died on way to J. J. Hospital.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of death caused by fracture of skull due to an accidental fall from the first floor of Jitekar Building at Victoria Gardens Road. The woman was in a very emaciated condition.

Alleged Outrage

A daring outrage on a tender girl returning home from school at Agripada is alleged to have been committed last evening.

H. S. Bebari, who resided on the first floor of the school building, is alleged to have dragged the girl, who was going home along with other mates, to a lavatory and committed criminal assault on her.

Bail in the sum of Rs. 200 was granted him at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

Accidental bursting of a Primus stove caused the death of Dhondu Keshav, a servant in Shatanji Hindu Hotel, De Souza Street, Mandvi.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of death by shock from extensive burns, sustained from the burning oil of a Primus stove, which burst in a tea-shop at De Souza Street, Mandvi.

It was stated at the inquest today that Kissan Hulaji (27) was cycling along Dharavi Road while under the influence of liquor on the 19th instant. He fell off the cycle and sustained serious injuries.

He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died this morning.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of death caused by a fall from his bicycle on which he was riding in a drunken condition.

Arrested on a charge of theft, Syed Sidarat Husain Dilkushad Husain was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Esplanade, to-day.

The accused who, it is stated, slept in the same room that night had left the place early in the morning.

He was baited out till October 10.

Mohd Behran was arrested yesterday under section 324 I.P.C. by the Nagpada Police.

It was stated that, the accused and the complainant both reside in the same room at Mustan Talao lane, yesterday at noon the complainant was lying down on the 'otla' of the room on a mat, the accused came and walked on the mat, they quarrelled over this, but were eventually quietened by the other inmates of the room and the accused went away. About 10 minutes later he returned. The complainant was lying down on his stomach on his mat, the accused in the presence of a witness is alleged to have stabbed him twice in the upper part of the back The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

The accused was bailed out at the Mazagaon Court to-day

REVENUE STAMP FRAUD CASE

Examination Of Witnesses

Cross-examination of Mr. R. S. Bhatt, officer in the Industrial Investment Trust, was continued on Wednesday, when the hearing of the case against Mr. T. A. Menon and Annappa Shetty who are implicated in the Revenue Stamp Fraud Case was resumed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Witness said that all the cupboards in the office were kept open during office hours. It was the job of the peons and the Hamal, the second accused, to fetch the files from the cupboards, whenever the files were wanted. They had free access to the cupboard during the whole day.

The next witness was M. D. Shetty, a peon in the Standard Electric Company. He knew the second accused and also Shantaram Sakharam Bhatkar, a witness in the case.

On a certain day some five months ago witness was passing through the lane of the accused's office. The second accused was standing on the road and Bhatkar was near a pan shop close by. The accused gave witness a closed envelope and asked him to take it to Bhatkar and bring back the money he would give. Bhatkar asked him to come to his master's place where he would give him the money.

Witness conveyed this news to the accused. Accused said that he was busy and requested witness to go with Bhatkar. Bhatkar took him to a place at Dongri. There he gave the envelope to a fat dark looking man, whose name witness did not know. That person opened the envelope, counted 48 Revenue stamps and paid Rs. 40 to the witness. This money was duly handed over to the second accused.

A few days ago the police came to the office of the witness and took him to the C.I.D. office. Witness made a statement. Consequently the second accused was sent for.

Some 15 days later, witness was called to the C.I.D. office again, where he identified the fat dark Hindu man.

Champa Koragga, the next witness, was a pan shopkeeper. He too knew the second accused and Bhatkar. He told a story similar to that of the previous witness.

Shantaram Sakharam Bhatkar who was next examined denied that he knew either the accused or the other two witnesses. He said that he knew nothing about the stamps.

The case will be taken up again on Saturday September 25.

Mr. C. B. Velkar conducted the prosecution. Mr. N. T. Junglewala and Mr T. N. Junglewala defended the first accused; and Mr Joachim Alva and Miss Violet Hari appeared for the second.

Miss S. D. Saluja, who has been awarded a scholarship of £250 by the Indian Women's Education Association, for her admission in the Area Grey Training College for the teachers' diploma of the London University. Miss Saluja has left for England.

TRANSPORTATION FOR KILLING DAUGHTER

The sentence of death passed by the Additional Sessions Judge of Satara on one Nathu Balaya Jangam was commuted to one of transportation for life by Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court.

The accused who was a temple priest was found guilty of murdering his six-year-old daughter for the purpose of offering her "as a flower to God".

Their lordships, in confirming the conviction, held that at the time of committing the murder, the accused's state of mind was such that he was insane in the lay sense of the term, but as he was in a position to understand the consequences of his act, he must be considered sane from a legal point of view, and therefore liable for the consequences of his act.

Their lordships, however, held that the state of his mind was an extenuating circumstance that justified the mitigation of his sentence.

Double-Decked Buses For City

Bombay will see the first fleet on double-decked omnibuses on 1st October.

It may be recalled the B. E. S. T. have introduced omnibuses in Bombay in 1926 and the service having become popular now, they have launched on this venture.

Calcutta is the only other city in India to have double deckers.

The new-buses were found quite comfortable and were tested on Bombay high ways a few days back, affording a thrill to the spectators.

The buses have been constructed in B. E. S. T workshops at Kingsway.

They closely resemble the latest and most modern designs.

The capacity of each bus is 58, 26 in the lower saloon and 32 in the upper.

The upper saloon is fitted with easyway roof openings, a feature already in vogue and would be really enjoyable in pleasant weather.

It is built with clear-cut lines, a low entrance step and a spacious staircase to the Upper Saloon.

Large Indicators are fitted at the front, rear and near side of the Vehicle and in addition to Destinations, the Service Number and Route to be traversed are plainly visible.

The Chassis is of Daimler manufacture.

The Body is constructed of well-seasoned Teak with exterior panelling of hard-drawn Aluminium Sheet. The Lower Saloon is ventilated by means of a double roof with extractors on the exterior of the Body and ventilators in the Ceiling.

The Ceilings are Cream coloured with curvatures at the sides in white, in which the Lighting Fittings are fitted. These Fittings are of the Jellymould type and are spaced closely and afford ample illumination in all parts of the vehicle.

All the Teak interior is in its natural colour and wax-polished, and all interior Panelling and Ceilings are of Thermotex sprayed with Cream Cellulose Lacquer.

The windows are spacious and of the half-drop type, the top half being fixed.

CONSUL'S TRIBUTE TO MASARYK'S GREATNESS

Bombay Govt.'s Message Of Condolence

When the body of late Dr. Thomas Masaryk was taken from his Castle to its last resting place in Prague, on Tuesday, at 4 p.m. all Czechoslovak citizens residing in Bombay gathered at the residence of their popular Consul, Dr Josef Lelek, in Colaba, to pay their homage to their Liberator-President.

Dr. Lelek after receiving the visitors spoke about the great loss the Czechoslovakian people have suffered by the death of their venerable leader who gave them independence, peace and an ideal form of Government. Dr. Lelek mentioned that the foreign Conculs in Bombay and other persons—both Czechoslovakians and others—either called at the Consulate or sent messages of condolence which was an indication of the high esteem in which Dr. Masaryk was held by people all over the world.

He made a special reference to a very sympathetic letter received from the Government of Bombay associating themselves with the Czechoslovak people at their national loss. Dr. Lelek also publicly expressed his appreciation at the decision of the Government of Bombay to hoist flags on Government Buildings and institutions at half-mast as a mark of respect to the "Liberator-President".

The Consul also dealt with the various aspects of Dr. Masaryk's life and his valued contribution to the culture and civilisation of European people in general and humanity at large.

KALYAN TEACHERS' SALARIES IN ARREARS

Dr V. W. Phadke has sent the following wire to Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. L. M. Patil.

"Kalyan Municipal teacher dies of illness and starvation. Money not available during illness. Teachers payments in arrears for three and half months due to party-politics. Urgent Government inquiry essential.

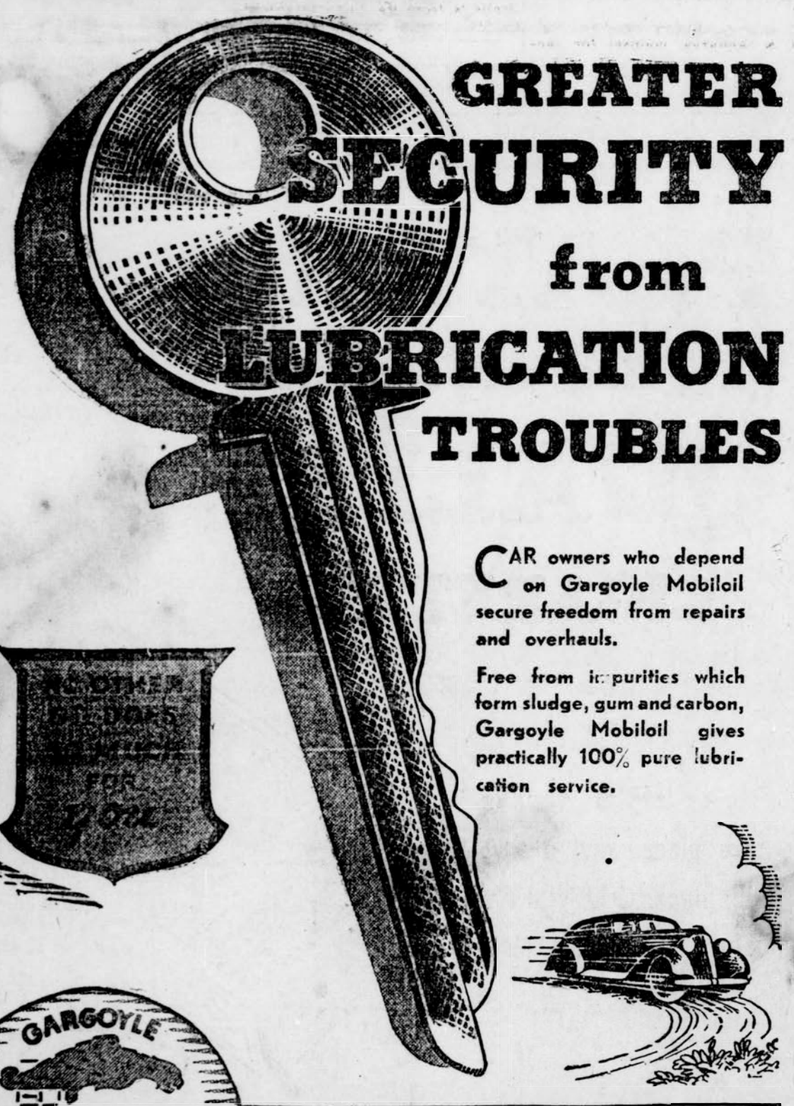
The Mahakoshal Chamber of Commerce presented Dr. G. D'Silva, President of the Jubbulpore Municipality with an address on Sunday. In his reply Dr. D'Silva who is the Vice-President of the Chamber, expressed disappointment at the indifference shown by the public to their own interests.

FEEL AS YOUNG AS YOUR DAUGHTER

Keep your girlish feelings and looks by taking Beecham's Pills. They will cleanse you internally—remove ageing poisons from your system—keep you bright and vivacious—your complexion fresh and beauty unspoiled by the years!

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Purely Vegetable



GREATER SECURITY from LUBRICATION TROUBLES

CAR owners who depend on Gargoyle Mobiloil secure freedom from repairs and overhauls.

Free from impurities which form sludge, gum and carbon, Gargoyle Mobiloil gives practically 100% pure lubrication service.

GARGOYLE

CLEAROSOL Mobiloil

Prolongs the life of your engine

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

(THE LIABILITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY IS LIMITED.)

Public Warning!

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Facts Worth Knowing

About OKASA

1. OKASA is the discovery after years of research work by the well-known German Scientist, Dr. Lahusen of Berlin.
2. OKASA is prepared under the control of experts in laboratories in Berlin, London Paris and Milan.
3. OKASA has obtained highest awards and Gold Medals at The Paris International Exhibition 1928 the Italian Medical Exhibition, Florence (Italy) 1929, and the London Pharmaceutical Exhibition London 1932.
4. OKASA is first and primarily used in countries where it is made.
5. OKASA is used throughout the world and is the best known Gland Tonic enjoying universal reputation for its efficacy.
6. OKASA is made from standardized Glands and other ingredients prepared under German Federal States Patents No. D.R.P. 536191 and 554092, which makes it impossible for anyone to make a preparation similar to OKASA. The ingredients of OKASA are constantly controlled and examined by qualified recognized chemists.
7. OKASA'S high quality and remarkable efficacy is proved by its ever increasing use by the public in every country of the world. OKASA has now behind it 10 Years Brilliant Record of Efficacy.

About IMITATIONS

1. The imitations of OKASA have no particular scientist or professor behind them.
2. The imitations are being made either locally or imported and packed locally.
3. The imitations have no such recognition.
4. The imitations are unknown in any European country and the claim made by some that thousands of doctors in Europe and America have used these preparations is entirely false. These imitations are only marketed in India and not known anywhere else.
5. The statements that these imitations are in use by millions of people and thousands of doctors in Europe and America is wrong.
6. The ingredients in imitations have no such standardization and control.
7. The imitations of OKASA, like all imitations, have no such long standing.

A WORD OF ADVICE

IF YOU EVER NEED A TONIC RESTORATIVE FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS:—

RUNDOWN HEALTH
WEAK NERVES
LOSS OF VITALITY
LACK OF APPETITE
GENERAL DEBILITY
WEAK BRAIN
SLEEPLESSNESS
FATIGUE

Never Make Experiments with Unknown & Unreliable Preparations.

ALWAYS USE

OKASA

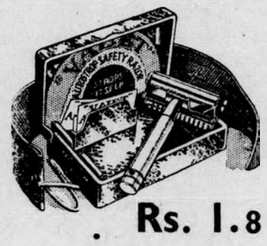
10 YEARS BRILLIANT RECORD OF EFFICACY

Available in 2 sizes, small Rs. 3-12-0, large Rs. 10-0-0, at all Chemists.

Highly instructive and interesting literature on Gland Therapy sent post-free. Write to:—

Okasa Co., Berlin (India) Ltd., 12, Rampart Row, P. O. Box 396, Bombay.

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY A VALET AUTOSTROP RAZOR



Rs. 1.8

It is easy to clean. No need to remove the blade from the razor. Weeks of perfect shaving from every blade.

The NEW Valet 99 Set illustrated here consists of an improved Valet self-stropping razor, strop and three blades in a hygienic moulded case. It is a bargain at only Rs. 1.8.

VALET

VALET BLADES COST 12 ANNAS FOR 5

IVF

For MALARIA, INFLUENZA and All Sorts of FEVERS.

Batliwalla Ague Mixture & PILLS

Sole Selling Agents:—P. M. PATNI & Co.

Tel. Address:—Ligature Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

Expansion Of Nizam's Legislature

Committee Of Officials And Non-Officials Set Up

HYDERABAD (Deccan): Sept. 22.

The appointment by the Nizam of a Committee of five, of which three are non-officials, including the Chairman, and two are officials, "for investigating and reporting on suitable alternatives for the more effective association of different interests in the State with the Government by which the latter may be placed in continuous possession of their needs and desires," was announced by Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Executive Council, at a special meeting of the Legislature this morning when he read a message in this connection from the Nizam to his subjects.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Dewan Bahadur Aravamudu Aiyangar (Chairman); Gulam Mahmood Qureishi, H.C.S.; Prof. Qadir Husain Khan, Kashinathrao Vaidya and Mir Akbarali Khan, (Members), and Syed Yusufali, H.C.S., Secretary.

The Committee is required to report within six months.

In the course of his message to his subjects the Nizam recalls that in 1919 he directed the then President of the Council to collect data which would enable him to devise a scheme of reforms and the expansion of the Legislature consistent with the educational and moral progress of the people.

"I have since then given constant and anxious thought to the problem of increasing the association between my people and my Government by the creation of a body or bodies, representing the main interests of my State from which my Government could derive adequate and constant knowledge of the needs and desires of my people."

God To Dispose.

Continuing, he says that he has entrusted the task of formulating proposals on constitutional affairs to a Committee, but he feels that in formulating proposals the Committee would considerably assisted in a matter which so closely concerns the public, if it has before it the views of an independent body consisting of officials and non-officials alike, hence the appointment of Dewan Bahadur Aravamudu Aiyangar to the Committee.

The Nizam wishes that this Committee should complete its work in the shortest possible time and the results to be submitted to the Government within six months. He concludes:

"I can only endeavour, but it is with God to dispose."

After Sir Akbar Hydari's address in conveying the message, the meeting adopted a resolution expressing gratitude to the Nizam for the message, and offering whole-hearted co-operation in the task to be undertaken.—A.P.

SIR AKBAR'S SPEECH

Sir Akbar Hydari, President of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council, speaking in the Legislative Council on Wednesday said:

This is the first occasion when I have the honour to address you as your President and following as I do a great servant of the State in the person of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad who for so many years worthily upheld the traditions of the great office which I have the honour now to hold, it is not unnatural that I should feel conscious of the great responsibility which has now been placed on my shoulders.

Good laws are the foundations of good Government and, in so far as it falls to your share of business as an organ of the constitution of the State to examine or frame legislation, in the light of your knowledge of the different needs of the people of the State, bear in mind the principles which go to the making of stable, equitable and progressive laws. Absence of laws from any particular sphere of life of an organised society is a great defect which needs constant rectification, particularly as it lays on the executive an excessive burden of discretion and responsibility. The increasing complexities of modern life and the problems that they create cause a degree of strain on administrators and legislators unknown to previous generations and the task of the law-maker, just as that of the administrator, is becoming day by day more difficult and complex.

A system of organised administration, based on an identity of interests between the Ruler and the ruled, has given to the State a variety of legislation derived from the laws of its different communities from its own calculation of the needs of its people and from other laws, in force in British India which have with judicious care been adapted to the requirements and circumstances of the State. Progress in different directions, however, constantly creates fresh fields for legislation and I am confident that in covering those fields, while you will not fail to take advantage of the experience of other countries, you will at the same time not allow the sense of blind imitation to mar your own insight into the particular requirements of our people to whom such legislation will be applied.

Change is the essence of life and a society which is static must be held to be dead. And if laws are to have constant relation to the realities of the life of the people—they are bad laws which have no longer such relation—they must undergo periodic though careful revision. Your functions also include the examination of draft Bills prepared and sent to you by the Government for opinion. It will now be my increasing endeavour as far as possible to avoid forms of legislation which do not bear the impress of your opinion and, whenever such forms are found in cases of urgency to be necessary, to define the occasions or confine their application to a definite period within which your opinion in regard to them should be sought.

After referring to the Committee appointed by H.E.H. the Nizam, Sir Akbar proceeded to say: —

The terms of reference of the Committee have been defined as follows:—"Keeping in view the conditions in and the requirements and circumstances of the State to investigate and report on all suitable alternatives for the more effective association of the different interests in the State with the Government whereby the latter may be placed in continuous possession of their needs and desires." These terms have been kept wide deliberately so that the Committee might be unhampered in a comprehensive study of the problem. Its report will be confidential and, while Government cannot obviously bind themselves in advance to accepting its recommendations they can give the fullest assurance that they will be given the most careful and sympathetic consideration.

Popular Leaders' Views

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 22.

While Sir Akbar Hydari's memorable announcement made this morning before the Hyderabad Legislature as President of the Nizam's Executive Council confirms my forecast regarding the personnel of the committee etc, the public at large have received it with mixed feelings.

Many characterised it as "We stand where we were" and some opine they have been shocked to be disappointed. Emerging out of the Council Hall immediately after the conclusion of the deliberations of an emergent meeting of the Legislative Council wherein Sir Akbar announced certain reforms to be introduced in the State, Mr. Ramkishanrao, Andhra leader and ex-President of the Andhra Conference, said "the announcement was distinctly discouraging and there were definite indications of a set-back from the principles embodied in the firman of 1338 Hijri. Regarding the terms of reference of the Committee, he observed they were wide enough, but vague.

"I consider the speech of Sir Akbar sorely disappointing" remarked Mr. Madpati Hanumanth Rao, popular leader of the State. Syaed Sir Ajulhasan Thirmzi, President Local Congress Committee, when approached, observed "The speech of the President of the Executive Council is not encouraging and that little regard has been paid to the neds and aspirations of the people".

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. To be announced. 8-30 'Trees into Timber' 6. 8-45 'The Song is Ended.'* 9-45 'Dancing Time.' with Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra. 9-40 The News and Announcements. 10-0 'London Merry-Go?Round' 10-30 close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

8-30 a.m. Asaveri on Harmonium, 8-40 Talk (Gujerati): "The problem of good health," Increasing your weight, By Dinshaw D. Mistry. 8-55 Hindustani Songs, M. M. Hashi. 9-30 Close down. 12-0 noon A selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates and Announcements, My Ideal Programme. 2-0 Close down. 6-0 p.m. A Violin Recital, By Fritz Kreisler. (H.M.V.) 6-30 A programme for the villager, (The News in Marathi). 7-30 "About the Home." A Real Cook's Tour: "Japanese Dishes," By Hilda Flanders. 7-45 The Viennese Orchestra. From Mongini's. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Have you thought of them"? No. 6. A Policy for Housing Working Classes. By Dr. J. Kumarappa. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Light Classical Music. Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 11-0 Close down.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s

6-0 a.m. Time Signal. Gulam Ali Khan of Lahore. 8-45 Sarinda Solo. Pazir Khan. 8-50 News (English). 9-0 News (Hindustani.) 9-10 Duet By Irshad and Aziz. 9-20 Air Orchestra, Bhairvin. 9-30 Anwar Bai of Agra. 10-0 close down. 12-30 p.m. Mixed Melodies. 1-30 "Waltzing Awhile." 2-30 Close down. 6-0 p.m. Ghulam Ali Khan of Lahore. 6-30 Clarionet Solo, Bhimpalasi, By Master Jivan. 6-35 Anwar Bai of Agra. 7-0 "For Villagers Only" Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "What Science has learnt from Man" by Dr. S. A. Hashmi. 6-15 Anwar Bai of Agra. 8-35 Ghulam Ali Khan. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 Time Signal. The News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Queer People of Indian History." Captain Kidd, By Dr. Adrian Duarte. 10-0 Nature-Music. 11-0 Close down.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE TOURNAMENT

To Commence On November 15.

The Bombay League Hockey Tournament for the year 1937-38 will commence on Monday, the 15th November, 1937, and the Entries will close on Friday, November the 5th.

The entrance fee for the League will be Rs. 35 per Team and each Team will play the other once only.

CYCLE RACE IN BOMBAY

15 Miles For Men And 3 Miles For Ladies

The Bombay Stars Sports Club is organizing an open 15 mile cycle race for men and 3 mile race for ladies to come off on the 17th October, 1937.

The distance would consist of about 13 turns around the Oval.

Entries may be sent to the Secretary, care of Amirkhan Cycle Works, opposite Khambatta Lane, Khetwadi Back Road

GEORGIANS WIN GEORGIAN CUP

Transit Section Followers Beaten In Replay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The drawn final of the Georgian Club Football Tournament for the depressed classes, was replayed between the home team and Transit Section Followers at the Cooperage, this evening and resulted in a win for the Georgians by the only goal scored in the extra-time off a penalty-kick.

Mr. Moir presided and Mr. Hinrichs gave away the prizes after the conclusion of the game.

Mr. Bhikalal B. Kapasi of Baroda intends to bring out from November next occasionally bulletins entitled "Mass-Phobia" dealing with problems of Indian Insurance and economics with a special bearing on rural life.

I WAS RIGHT OFF MY GAME
BRIJLAL, WE'RE HOPING YOU'LL PLAY IN THE MATCH ON SATURDAY. YOU WERE BOWLING WELL LAST SEASON
I'M AFRAID I'M RIGHT OFF FORM. BUT...
SATURDAY
WILL YOU TAKE ME OFF NOW— I'M TIRED OUT
WHAT, AFTER THREE OVERS? YOU OUGHT TO SEE A DOCTOR!
SO YOU ALWAYS FEEL TIRED? YOU ARE NOT REPLACING YOUR ENERGY AS FAST AS YOU USE IT, AND YOU SUFFER FROM ENERVATION. —I WANT YOU TO START TAKING HORLICK'S AT BEDTIME
TWO MONTHS LATER
BY JOVE! YOU WERE RIGHT. BRIJLAL CAN PLAY THAT IS THE SIXTH WICKET HE HAS TAKEN!
YES, AND HE SAYS IT'S ALL DUE TO HIS DOCTOR PUTTING HIM ON HORLICK'S

You can't do well if you're ALWAYS TIRED

IF you find that you're just too tired to exert yourself and do your best in work or sport, it's a sure sign that you're using energy faster than you can replace it. You are suffering from ENERVATION.

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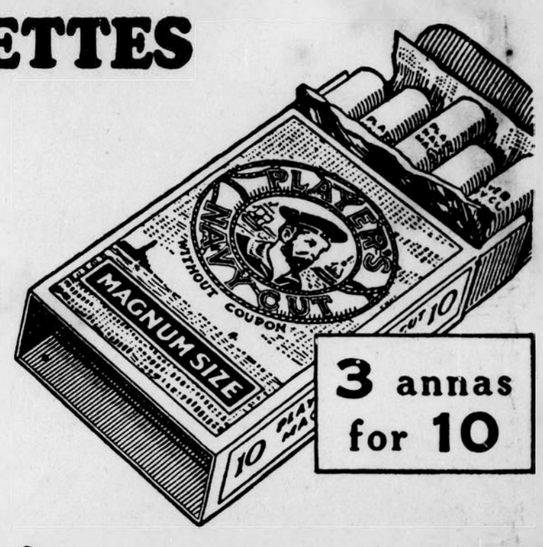

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PL/146

MATINEES TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

George FORMBY in "FEATHER YOUR NEST"

CAPITOL
Daily 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
A LAUGH ATTACK!
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON in HARRY LEON WILSON'S Uproarious Story "OH, DOCTOR!"
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

—7th WEEK—
Gangavataran
At
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30.
Matinee at 2-30 on Holidays.

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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CONRAD VEIDT
ANNABELLA
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The intrigue of "RICHELIEU" .... The romance of "THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL" .... The adventure of "THE THREE MUSKETEERS"!

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LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 3, 1993
Muslim: Rajab 17, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 18, 1307
Hightide: 1-22 13-23
Lowtide: 7-14 19-27
Sunrise: 6h 27m
Sunset: 6h 36m

S. S. 'Maloja' with mails from London of the 9th instant, due at 9-30 p.m.

"STUDENT'S LIFE IN GERMANY"

Under the auspices of the University Students' Parsi Union, a lecture on "Student's Life in Germany" will be delivered by Dr. Arthur R. S. Roy, Ph.D., D.Litt., M.D., at the Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DENTAL ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Presidency Dental Association will be held at Dr. S. P. Kapadia's Surgery at Hornby Row, to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

RAHIMTULLAH DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 18th September 1937 was 399; of these 269 were males and 130 females.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

The monthly meeting of the B. P. C. C. will be held on Tuesday, September 28 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

The change in the date of the meeting has become necessary with a view to enable some of the members of the B. P. C. C. who are also the members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, to attend the meeting.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union, Miss Kapila Khandwala, Indian Delegate to World Education Conference, will give a talk on "What I Saw in China and Japan" to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN, PAREL (SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE)

The following are the names of successful students in their order of merit of the class in Home Nursing conducted by Dr. Shridhar V. Oak and examined by Dr. (Mrs.) Champubai D Pradhan.

(1) Miss Champu Parulekar.
(2) Miss Rakhma Hazare.
(3) Miss Ruby Joseph
(4) Miss Sarah Samuel

GANDHI JAYANTI

Mr. Purshottam Kanji writes:

Khadi purchase is not merely a purchase of cloth but it is an emblem of service.

Whenever you make any purchase you establish a link with the producer of that article and indirectly help him sustain himself.

Ask yourself only one question whenever you have to buy any requirement of cloth "whose interest am I serving?"

Whom will you prefer to serve? a rich millowner or a poor ill-fed spinner?

Buy Khadi Hundi and serve the cause

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Oh, Doctor!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Feather Your Nest" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Clancy of the Mounted" Daily at 5-30 and 10-30
IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sadhvi Mirabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They Won't Forget" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jungle Princess" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Under the Red Robe" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran", Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

There will be no meeting of the Improvements Committee on Friday, the 24th September as previously intimated.

The next meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday, the 28th September 1937 at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union will be held on Thursday, the 30th September 1937 at 7 p.m. at the Head Office of the Union, (Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel). The meeting will consider the following agenda:—

(1) Report of the activities of the Union and the statement of accounts.
(2) The future programme of the Union with respect of organisation and Propaganda. A propaganda tour of the line by the office bearers of the Union.
(3) The question of starting a journal to be published as an organ of the workers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
(4) Other questions with the permission of the President

All the members of the Executive Committee of the Union are requested to be present at the meeting punctually.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan steamer 'Macbrayne' arrived at Suez on Monday evening September 20.

Steamer 'Macneil' left Suez on Monday evening September 20

The N Y K steamer 'Toyama Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports on the 20th September, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th October.

THE KAMGAR PROHIBITION LEAGUE

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kamgar Prohibition League, will be held on Thursday the 23rd instant at 7 p.m. in the office of the League 129 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, to consider over the future programme of the League and to review the League's work done so far

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Seychelles, British and Portuguese East Africa Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar,, Union of South Africa, Lourenzo, Marques, Rhodesia and Nyasaland per s.s. 'Karanja' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Maloja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 23rd instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 23rd instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. 'Indraporea' via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 25th September 1937.

Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 28th September 1937.

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 29th September 1937.

Registered and unregistered correspondence only for Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar Ports, will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 29th September 1937 for despatch by the above steamer.

KHADI AND VILLAGERS

Purshottam Kanji, Secretary, A. I. S. A. Bombay Branch writes:

"Then why has Khadi made so little progress if it is such a hopeful proposition?"—the sceptic asks. The answer is the progresss khadi has made in terms of the millions is, though little in itself, is comparatively the largest of all the other single industries. It distributes yearly the largest amount as wages among the largest number of wage-earners in the villages with the minimum of over-head charges and every pice practically circulates among the people. This can be verified by any one who would study the figures published by the A. I. S. Association.

Khadi has to work against almost settled prejudices among the villagers against unscrupulous competition without state protection and against the prevalent opinion of so-called experts in the science of economics, against even the demand of khdai weavers for progressively cheaper khadi. It is thus largely a question of the education of the villagers and the city dwellers in the true economics for this land of tears. These transcend all religions. Hindus, Mussalmans and Christians who live in the villages suffer from the same disease of poverty and want. If there is a difference it is only of degree."

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

I think that as a result of the continual comments in the Press on bad lighting along Ghodbunder Road, the problem is now being tackled by the Suburban authorities.

In Bandra, from the Bandra limits of Mahim Causeway to Turner Road junction, the lighting has gone through a change for the last fortnight.

Sodium vapour lamps are now in use, as are seen in many streets in the continent. These lamps are decidedly brighter and I think will prove a boon to both motorists and pedestrians.

Besides this the drum island on the junction of Hill Road and Ghodbunder Road has a mercury vapour lamp which is noticeable at a very long distance.

This change in lighting, I understand, will be carried on all along the vast stretch of Ghodbunder Road.

This, I think, will considerably lessen the toll of accidents during the night and if the speed limit, which is now engaging the attention of the Police authorities, comes in force Ghodbunder Road will no more be a Brookland track with a heavy accident toll.

WARNING TO MOTORISTS

All motorists going to the Suburbs or the city might note that a speed limit has been temporarily imposed along the Mahim Causeway, starting from the Bandra side of the bridge, as the road is being dug up for laying of drainage pipes.

The narrowness of this Causeway has many a time been the cause of an accident and now with the mess the space for traffic is even more restricted and for this reason every motorist that expects to reach his destination safely might "Drive Slowly".....So beware, do not say I didn't warn you.

BASSEIN ON THE MOVE

Bassein, once a great city of the Portuguese, but which, after its fall was in complete neglect, is again fast advancing in enterprise.

If you have been reading this column regularly, you know a lot of the various uplift movements organised in this area. One such is the Bassein Catholic Co-operative Society.

The annual report of this Society which is just out makes interesting reading and the Society deserves praise.

The Society now has 128 members on its rolls and closes its annual account with a profit of Rs. 428-2-6.

During the year Rs. 1,645 were advanced as loans to various members and Rs. 2,434 was recovered from previous loans. The Society during the year made various donations to Suburban Schools.

Central India States People's Demand

Memorandum To Princes

On behalf of the Rajputana Central India States People's Conference, Ajmere, a memorandum has been submitted to the Rulers of Rajputana and Central India States which reads as follows by K. L. Kalyantri, President:—

In view of the spirit of the times I make bold to communicate to you certain popular demands as embodied in the resolutions of my conference in the hope that you will be pleased to give them due consideration.

I need hardly point out that they represent the minimum requirements of people and deserve to be granted without delay. The most remarkable feature of these modest yet fundamental demands is that they involve hardly any financial burden to the states conceding them.

It will be apparent to your Highness from a perusal of these requests that they are in the interests of the rulers as well as the ruled and are calculated to strengthen their mutual bonds on the basis of intelligent co-operation, good will and understanding.

As no enlightened government in his age of public awakening can afford to ignore the importance of these factors, I trust your Highness will view these demands with sympathy and order adequate steps to be taken for their fulfilment

The demands are:—

(1) That the elementary rights of citizenship viz. freedom of press, speech and association be granted to the people.

(2) That all political prisoners, if any, in the State be released, all political prosecutions withdrawn and all restrictions on the movements of interness or externees of the State be removed.

(3) That all laws and orders repressing or restricting the liberty of the citizen be repealed and all bans, if any, on the entry of newspapers into the State be lifted.

(4) That forced labour and slavery existing in any shape or form be abolished.

(5) That a representative assembly composed of elected members on the basis of liberal franchise and wide powers be established in the State by the end of 1938 and proclamation to this effect be issued before the termination of the current year; and that self-governing institutions such as Village punchayats, municipalities and Local Boards with a wide electorate and real powers be constituted in the State without delay.

(6) That representatives of the state to the federal legislature should be elected by the people directly or through their elected bodies.

(7) That in order to uplift the peasants from dire destitution, all arrears of revenue and other state dues from them be wiped out; immediate steps be taken for redemption of rural indebtedness and the systems of land tenure and revenue assessment be soon revised on the basis of the paramountcy of the interest of the tiller of the soil.

(8) That the people of the Jagir areas be given the benefit of uniform administration and rescued from the double burdens of custom and stamp duties and the curse of forced labour, supplies and illegal cesses. That the Jagirdars be divested of all Judicial powers and wherever the Bhom system investing each and every partner in the estate with arbitrary powers prevails to serious oppression of the people, a single person be appointed by the State to represent the Bhom as a numbardar.

(9) That Hindi being the language and Devanagari the Script used by the vast majority of the literate population of Rajputana and C.I. both should be adopted compulsorily by the State officially.

(10) That a commission be appointed to inquire into the causes of unemployment and devise means to remove them with particular emphasis on the principle of preference to the children of the soil and promotion of village and cottage industries.

(11) That Child Marriages, Marriages between persons of disproportionate ages and extravagance on funeral and untouchability and other social rites be declared unlawful.

(12) That drastic measures be adopted to root out corruption and bribery among officials and announced by beat of drum in every town and village.

GANDHI JAYANTI

Exhibition At Congress House

Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the G. D. C. C. will be opened on Saturday the 25th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj.

Only a few stalls are remaining to be booked and those desirous of taking them should do so immediately.

The Exhibition will remain open on Week Days from 4 to 10-30 p.m. and on Sundays, from 8 to 11 a.m. and in the evening as usual. Entrance fee for adults is only one anna and for children under 10 years will be half anna only.

Visitors will have double advantage of being entertained by well-known musicians, Ballad Singers and Melas, without having to pay anything extra for it.

Chinese Festival

The Bombay Students' Union and the Youth Association are organising a Chinese festival on Saturday 25th instant at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road at 5-30 p.m.

There will be Chinese people's songs, an exhibition of Chinese pictures depicting life in China, vases, costumes and rare curios and a talk on "Life and Conditions in China". One feature of the day will be songs sung by Chinese boys and girls in their national language.

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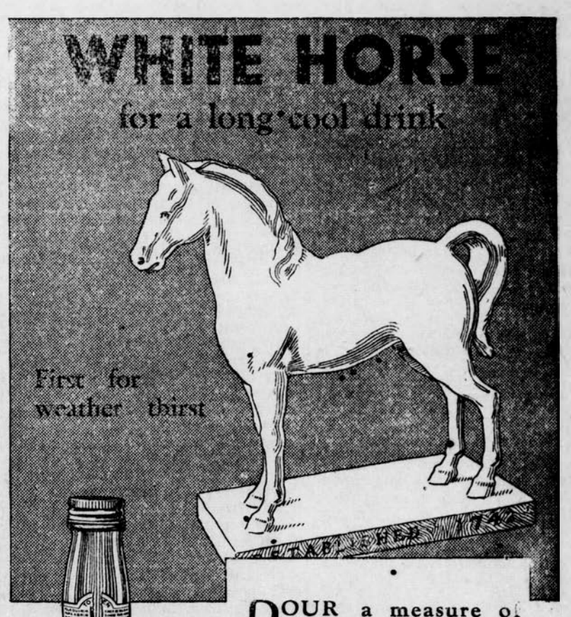
for a long cool drink

First for weather thirst

POUR a measure of WHITE HORSE into a large glass and fill up with Soda. At the very first sip you will recognise the soft smoothness and rich flavour of "White Horse." It is a real old Scotch Whisky of the finest quality. For the sake of your own enjoyment, lways ask for "White Horse"!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1937

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The debate in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the Premier's resolution on Constituent Assembly reveals some misconception on the part of several members about the exact nature of such a body. A Constituent Assembly is generally understood to mean a peoples' representative body which formulates a new Constitution for itself after ending the old one through a successful revolution. But merely because in the past most such Assemblies have met after a more or less violent revolution, it does not follow that every such body must necessarily meet after a revolution has actually ended the old constitution or that it can be contemplated only if a violent revolution is approved. The time of the meeting and violence attending it are not the essential features of a Constituent Assembly The Assembly may precede the actual revolution, which in its turn may be peaceful, as was, for instance, the English Revolution of 1688. What is essential is that the Assembly should be thoroughly representative and must have enough power behind it to enforce its constitution. Without the first feature a Constituent Assembly is a fraud —from the democratic point of view. Without the second it will be a farce. A properly formed Constituent Assembly is but an agency to implement a peoples' inalienable right of self-determination, to assert the fundamental principle of the Sovereignty of the People, the very principle which inspires every man to say: "Swaraj is my Birthright and I will have it."

Great Possibilities

The Congress has for years past claimed India's right of self-determination, has stood on the principle of the Sovereignty of the Indian People and has refused the right of the British Parliament to lay down India's Constitution irrespective of the wishes of the people. That is why after the failure of the Round Table Conference it demanded self-determined constitution, formulated by a Constituent Assembly. To make the constitution as stable and democratic as possible, it laid down that the Assembly should be elected on the basis of adult franchise or the nearest possible approach to it. So constituted, the Assembly will be far from a bigger edition of an All-Parties' Conference, as is supposed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Nor can it impose upon the country the view of the Congress, much less can it be a one man's show. Mr. Mehta and Rao Bahadur Chitale remarked that it was too premature for the Congress to discuss a Constituent Assembly as the people had not yet acquired the power to make it successful. The Congress knows its limitations and those of the people, as organised to-day. But it also knows its own strength and the strength of the people behind itself. It, therefore, expects that the people will acquire and assert the power of successfully convening a Constituent Assembly much sooner than is at present believed to be possible by non-Congressmen. As Mr. Kher observed in his able speech in moving his resolution, there are mighty possibilities in the non-violent struggle for freedom under the guidance and inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi. Nay, the very popularisation of the scheme of a Peoples' Constituent Assembly will help to generate in them the power to enforce its constitution.

Congress And Minorities

Mr. Ismail Chundarigar, a Muslim Leaguer, moved an amendment very much like that moved by Mr. Jinnah in the Central Assembly to the Congress resolution on the same subject. But he seemed to approve of the Congress Working Committee's resolution on Constituent Assembly permitting minorities to be represented on it through their special electorates And he asked why Mr. Kher did not embody such permission, in his resolution. The Working Committee permitted communal representation on the Constituent Assembly only "if necessary." But it has always preferred joint electorates wherever possible. That is why Mr. Kher begins with non-inclusion of the admitted evil of communal electorate, which, however, will be accepted to the extent any minority insists on it. If Mr. Chundarigar had suggested an amendment on the lines of the Working Committee's resolution, it would have been accepted by Mr. Kher, as was a similar amendment in the Bihar Assembly. But as he insists, like Mr. Jinnah, not only on communal franchise but a narrow one provided by the Communal Award, his amendment is unacceptable. It appears as if they wished to magnify rather than minimise the League's differences with the Congress. They may yet retrieve their blunder by supporting the Working Committee's resolution, which is bound to be accepted by every Congress Cabinet.

Reforms In Hyderabad

While the appointment by H. E. H. the Nizam of a Committee to consider and report on suitable constitutional reforms in the State is to be warmly welcomed, it is to be regretted that neither the terms of its reference nor the speech of Sir A. Hydari, President of the Executive Council, in announcing the Nizam's decision, are of a character calculated to raise any lively hopes in the minds of the public that a new era of democratic progress is about to dawn in the State. The terms of reference are beautifully vague and may mean anything—or nothing at all! Sir Akbar too on his part took no pains whatever to throw any light on the nature of the subjects the Committee are expected to deliberate upon or the extent to which their recommendations can go. They are left to guess for themselves what suggestions would prove palatable to the Government and what would be viewed as objectionable and even impertinent! And, to cap the whole thing, the report of the Committee is to be treated as confidential, so that the people of the State are to be deprived entirely of an opportunity of having any say on the subject, though they are the persons who will be most vitally affected by the proposed reforms. Such a procedure is a negation of all democracy. We yet hope the Nizam's Government will see their way not only to clarify the terms of reference, but also to assure the people of the State that the report and recommendations of the Committee will be published and public criticism will be invited thereon before they take any action on them.

Germany's Lost Colonies

Since Mr. Charles Te Water, South African High Commissioner in London, made the somewhat startling statement that "South Africa would be willing to participate in a general agreement for the return of her former colonies to Germany if it cost the Union none of its security". Germany has been eager to know how much backing Mr. Te Water has in the Union. The High Commissioner in a subsequent statement has hastened to explain that he was expressing his own views only and not those of the South African Government. It is difficult to believe that if the statement was not inspired by certain official quarters in South Africa, he would not have been pulled up sharply for such a serious indiscretion on his part. It was only in April last that the Prime Minister of the Union, General Hertzog, had declared that the Union would not consider any policy involving the return of South Africa to Germany. Other South African Ministers had expressed more or less similar opposition to the restitution of former German Colonies to Germany. But if Germany has no claim to South-West Africa, the Union has even less. Are the Whites of the Union exploiting the non-White populations to any less extent than the Germans were doing? The only proper solution of the problem of these colonies would be to have them administered by International Commissions set up and controlled by the League itself.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(From Our London Correspondent)

Should young messengers of the Postal Telegraph Company deliver kisses? The question is being considered by officials in New York.

Two friends of Mr Kauffman Katz, called at the company's offices and requested that a kiss be delivered to Mr. Katz, who was on holiday at Atlantic City. Messenger James McGuigan, aged seventeen, was given the unusual assignment

"I did not know," he said later, "whether it was going to be a man or a girl. When Mr. Katz came to the door, however, I took a deep breath and kissed him. He said! "Hey, what the..... so I explained and he gave me a tip."

Anti-Roosevelt Story

With the growth of his unpopularity in certain quarters the number of anti-Roosevelt stories is increasing. Here is one which reaches us from New York.

Three men were discussing the President. The first said: 'He's greater than Washington who made the United States" The second said: "No, he's greater than Lincoln who saved the United States." The third said: "He's greater than either. He can only be compared to Columbus."

To their question, "How"? he replied: "Well, Columbus when he set sail for America did not know where he was going When he got there he didn't know where he was, and when he got back he didn't know where he'd been. That's the President and the New Deal."

England Has Gone Fascist

Co. Robert R. MacCormick, the editor and publisher of the "Chicago Tribune," has recently been in Europe. Part of his time he spent in France attending the unveiling of memorials to United States troops who fell during the war, part of it in England studying her manners and customs

The conclusion he arrives at are, to say the least, remarkable. In the latest Sunday edition of the "Chicago Tribune" he has approximately three long columns about Britain, headed: "A Picture of Britain under Nazi Yoke."

He justifies his heading with the assertion—which will surprise no one so much as Sir Oswald Mosley —that "England has gone Fascist." MacCormick's impressions of England include:

English roads are built crooked because of England's "perpetual apprehension of invasion; 25 m.p.h. is dangerous speed, 30 miles is deadly"

There is no variety of news in the newspapers.

The Nazi Government of England is not necessarily indifferent to the welfare of the depressed people

Nazi England is as Protectionist as old Joe Cannon, but polite.

Mussolini-Hitler Interview

When Hitler and Mussolini meet in Munich the conversation will again be carried on to a great extent in German. At the abortive previous meeting between the two dictators, in Venice in 1934, this was the language in which a large part of the interviews was conducted. The Duce, however, greeted the Fuehrer, as he stepped from the 'plane, in French.

Mussolini talks French fluently, with a pronounced Italian accent. Hitler, on the other hand, speaks only a very little French, his solitary foreign language. Duce on the other hand speaks excellent German. He has a habit, however, when speaking to foreigners of making his conversation cosmopolitan. Talking to an Englishman he will say a few words of sentences of grammatical English, break into French, throw in a phrase or two of German, and finally lapse into Italian. His letters to foreigners are of equally mixed nationality.

The Duce learnt his German in Switzerland, particularly in Zurich, where he worked for some time as a labourer and a Journalist. He also spoke it a great deal when he was editing Cesare Battisti's Irredentist paper in Trent before the war. He was then a circulation builder. He wrote his first and only novel, "The Cardinal's Mistress," for the paper as a serial When it was approaching its denouement Battisti sent for him and said: "Your novel has sent up our circulation so much that you must go on with it. You can't stop yet."

So willy-nilly Mossolini had to spin out his novel by another 20,000 words. Since his Trent days he has kept up his German by reading German newspapers, novels and biographies On the other hand an ambitious "History of German Philosophy" begun during his exile has never been completed.

WHAT THEY SAY:

It is not a state of war that prevails in China Mr Hirota

It is stipulater in most leases that we should paint our

(Continued on page 7, Col. 5)

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Practical Suggestions

By K. S. Vakil

The first and foremost need of the Presidency is compulsory elementary education but this cannot be introduced at once everywhere. In these circumstances the best course, perhaps, would be to start with the introduction of compulsory elementary education in the 10,757 municipal towns and villages (out of a total of 26,259) which at present possess schools. In these areas, it would not be difficult to introduce compulsion and bring more children under instruction in the existing primary schools and arrange adequately for their instruction, if their teaching were organised on the shift system (i) Infants and standard I being taken in one session, either morning or afternoon, and the children in the remaining standards in the other and (ii) if the elementary school course were made simpler and shorter and less pretentious. There is no reason why there should be extra cost on account of this measure. The same buildings will accommodate the pupils in each shift and the same teachers will teach them About three hours instruction available in each session will be enough for them Even with the present 6-hour primary school day the children attending them do not receive as much

This measure will not only increase considerably the number of children at school but also prevent stagnation and wastage that are noticeable at present in the lower classes of primary schools.

Some Economy Measures

Another measure that may be taken is closure of primary schools with an average attendance of less than 30 pupils during the last three years and their replacement, where there is a demand for it, by evening or night schools, (i) for illiterate adults and (ii) for children of school-age who for economic reasons, are unable to attend day schools.

This measure will prevent much waste of public money that occurs to-day. It is uneconomical for a public body to maintain a school for less than 30 children in average attendance.

The public money saved by the above measure may, with advantage, be utilized in opening, in the course of the next two or three years, new schools in the 2,054 villages with a population of 500 and over which are still without schools, provided the villages undertake to provide rent-free accommodation, to pay for their initial expenditure on furniture and equipment, and to maintain an average attendance of at least 30 pupils

The savings effected by the measures suggested above may also be partly utilized in offering grant-in-aids to private persons or bodies who open and conduct primary schools or classes (day or night) in localities which need them to the satisfaction of the Government Education Department.

Night Classes

Much benefit to the community will result if night classes for the education of illiterate adults and for children of school-going age who are unable for economic reasons, to attend day schools are organized in existing municipal and local board primary schools. In this country, we have to tackle the problem of mass education from two ends—(i) school children and (ii) illiterate adults who form about 92 per cent of the population. This will not cost much money Funds available for Rural Uplift may, with advantage, be partly applied to the education of illiterate adults.

Girls' education in the primary stage ends with standard VI today. In order to raise it to the level of boys' education it is desirable to extend it to standard VII as recommended by the Hesketh Committee. This improvement will not cost much money

Co-education

Another improvement which will also cause saving in expenditure is co-education of primary school children up to age of 9, 10 or 11 years, according as local sentiment permits, and arrangement for their teaching by women teachers (preferably trained), as far as they may be available.

Primary school teaching can be considerably improved, if the existing Training Institutions for men were recruited from matriculate or Secondary School Leaving Certificated candidates. There is no lack of such men now

No additional cost is involved in this proposal

Provision for Physical Training in schools as recommended by the Munshi Committee is also urgently necessary. The physique of the growing child is a national asset and must be given adequate training.

Vocational Training

The need is also felt for the provision of vocational instruction in practical agriculture, commerce, and industry for boys and in Domestic Science for girls in upper primary standards V, VI and VII, as recommended by the Hesketh Committee,—wherever necessary facilities are available or can be easily rendered available.

Another reform that deserves to be carried out is the adoption of a continuous composite primary and Secondary school course of Standards I—X covering a total period of ten years as recommended by the Hesketh Committee. It will cause substantial saving in the present expenditure on Secondary Education.

It is also necessary to meet the popular demand for the provision of Vocational Instruction in Secondary schools. It was recommended by the Hesketh Committee. The existing industrial and technical schools and local fields, factories, and workshops can be utilized for this purpose to a certain extent.

Amend University Act

Another urgent measure for the reform of education is the improvement of the service conditions of teachers employed in recognized schools under private management by the institution of a provident fund for non-government school teachers and the appointment of teachers' arbitration boards to which appeals may be made by teachers dismissed by school managers without sufficient reasons.

The University Act of 1928 also calls for urgent reform in various directions, e.g., the Matriculation Examination election methods, grouping of colleges, representation of affiliated colleges on the Senate and other University bodies, recognition of degrees and diplomas of other Indian Universities and of schools recognized by them, recognition of non-graduate Diploma Courses in Vocational Subjects, admission of adults to University examinations without the usual College attendance, etc.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

COMMENDABLE EXAMPLE

The Chief of Bilkha, though he rules a small State, has set a big example to his brother Chiefs by introducing an era of complete prohibition and compulsory and free primary education within his territories. It goes without saying that the success of prohibition in the country will depend a good deal upon the co-operation of the States. Particularly in this Presidency where most of the districts are interspersed with State areas prohibition will be difficult to achieve, unless the States offer their willing help in controlling the liquor traffic. We, therefore heartily congratulate the Chief Saheb, and commend his example to the other princes in this Presidency and elsewhere. By making their States dry, they will not only be conferring great blessings upon their own subjects, but also actively furthering the plans of the various Provincial Governments

RETRENCHMENT IN CORPORATION

When Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai proposed reduction of salaries above Rs. 250 per month in the Bombay Municipality, his critics had no sound objection against the proposal and started, like a pettifogging lawyer, abusing it and and its supporters. Some said that it was inspired by self-interest at the approaching elections and the Municipal Commissioner called it a "horrible and mischievous motion." The only serious argument urged against the proposition was the familiar one that retrenchment had already reached its limit and going further must necessarily reduce efficiency. Such a plea has been advanced every time retrenchment is proposed. It loses sight of the fact that even in countries like Japan when the 'per capita' income is about Rs. 300 or six times that in India, the higher salaries are, speaking generally, about one-sixth of those that prevail in India.

PLEA FOR ADULT SUFFRAGE

The fact is that the Corporation is still dominated by the rich, anxious to safeguard vested interests at the expense of the poor, with the result that a city which calls itself the first city in India does not provide free and compulsory education to more than two Wards in it. We, therefore, welcome the report that Government contemplate a radical amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act and that in consequence the life of the present Corporation may be extended by a year. We earnestly suggest that Bombay City should give the lead to the country by adopting adult franchise. In the meanwhile we trust Government will ask the Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner to suspend the work of preparing the electoral roll under the present franchise.

REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Interest in the establishment of regional universities has been very much quickened during the last few months. Only a few days ago Mr. M. R. Jayakar led a deputation to the Prime Minister of Bombay to urge upon him the desirability of instituting a university for Maharashtra. The question came again before the Bombay Legislative Council, when Dr. Mahajani moved his resolution on the subject on Monday. The support that was given to the resolution from all sides of the House leaves no doubt that the preponderating opinion in the Presidency is in favour of universities established on a linguistic basis. Mr. Kher, too, on behalf of the Bombay Government, made it clear that they wholeheartedly approved of the resolution in principle. It is obvious, however, that in view of the many more pressing problems before them, Government are not in a position to commit themselves to any definite responsibility in the matter immediately. In view of this straightforward and sympathetic reply it was wise on the part of Dr. Mahajani to have withdrawn the resolution.

RELEASE THEM ALL.

Replying to several questions in the Bombay Legislative Assembly Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that the bans on all the public associations in the Presidency had been removed except on six which included some Communist organisations. He added that there were now only eleven political prisoners not yet released and that the cases of all these institutions and prisoners were under consideration. The sooner all the restrictions on political workers and institutions are removed, the better for all concerned. Let all politicals be given a chance to adjust their methods of work to the altered circumstances. If any person or body later does or attempts, in a legal sense, to break the law, he or it can be any time prosecuted in a court of law, none being molested merely because he belongs to a body the name of which has associations of violence, or which declines to accept the Congress creed of non-violence.

IN MISS MAYO STYLE

The South Indian Missionary lady Miss D. Southgate, the author of "As a Man's Hand", which she characterises as an "Indian Saga", but which is more of a libel on Indians than anything else, if one is to judge its character from some of the extracts from it published in English journals, has come forward with a disclaimer that she had intended to hurt Indian feelings and asks us to believe that she wrote the novel not as an enemy but as friend. She further wants to assure the Indian public that neither the Missionary Society with which she is associated, nor "Government" have had anything to do with either the preparation or the publication of the book. Seeing that she has given a most distorted and disgusting picture of India in the style of the notorious Miss Mayo, Miss Southgate, if she is sincere in her regret, ought immediately to withdraw this filthy publication from further circulation, whether in this country or abroad.

Doctor E. Raghavendra opposed the Constituent Assembly resolution in the C. P. Legislature but conceded that "the Leader of the House and his party were inspired by worthy motives in sponsoring the resolution."

He kept silent, however, about his own motives in opposing the resolution leaving us to draw our own conclusions.

* * *

According to Bori Bunder's Nagpur correspondent, Dr. Rao entered "a passionate plea for the present Constitution."

But we are sorry he wasted his Grand Passion on a disconcertingly unresponsive audience which passed the resolution his "passionate plea" notwithstanding.

* * *

The ex-Governor, cooling down, "regretted that the trouble with political parties was that they so readily allowed their commonsense to be pushed out of the way by their ideas which were fashionable, cynical and often untrustworthy."

Mr. Raghavendra Rao deserves another doctorate for such brilliant self psycho-analysis.

* * *

Rao Bahadur Chitale, Acting Leader of the "Progress Party", in opposing the Constituent Assembly resolution in the Bombay Assembly, said in the course of a long speech that "the country was not united in putting forth any national demand."

The credit for this, of course, goes to the Rao Bahadur Chitales of India

* * *

What could be done, said the Rao Bahadur, was 'to accelerate speed by work, work and only work."

A better slogan for the Progress Party would be "Words, words and only words."

By the way, it doesn't seem to have struck the "Progress Party" Leader that you cannot progress by mere acceleration if the car is in reverse gear.

* * *

Addressing a group of pilgrims from Germany, His Holiness the Pope denounced "the new alleged prophet who had exalted Germany in this grave and painful moment for the Catholic religion and for all who wish to remain faithful to the Church of Rome."

But His Holiness knew better than publicly to denounce the greater prophet of Nazi Germany —the Fuehrer.

* * *

A scientist claims to have perfected a machine which can measure love.

It is a libel on the lovers of the world.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) The French steamer 'Koutoubia" was attacked near Baleario Islands by a Russian aeroplane masquerading under British colours—or at least that is how Mussolini proposes to explain the "accident".

(2) Following the "Coffee Riots" in Tanganyika similar occurrences are feared in Bombay in view of the present invasion of the tea territory by the rival beverage.

(3) The lengthy discussion on "And" or "Or" in the Central Assembly was caused by the members' limited knowledge of grammar.

*

Here is more about Hitler's cultural attaches.

The first of these attaches will be sent to London, so that "the future ruling-class of Germany can obtain a wide vision of how that class has existed for centuries in Britain."

"Students of Imperialism" would, then, be a fitter designation for these cultural attaches!

* * *

Speaking at a students' debate a Professor "opposed prohibition on principle." To-day, he said, it would be of liquor, to-morrow of over-eating or sleeping.

And the day after someone may get a notion of prohibiting inane speeches of loquacious professors.

* * *

Slips That Pass....

"Sir Perozeshah Mehta, *another notable Muslim patriarch* presided at the sixth session of the Congress (in 1890 in Calcutta) and was the brain behind the Congress for several years."

—"Tanganiyaka Herald."

* * *

Solicitor: "Did you present the bill to your client?"

"Yes".

"And what did he say?"

"He told me to go to the devil."

"And what did you do?"

"I came to see you."

'Temper And Tone' In 'Elders'

SIMLA: September 22.

Considerable sensation was caused in the Council of State at question time to-day, when, as a protest against the "temper and tone" of the President's observation that supplementary questions were 'becoming obstructive to the legitimate progress of the work in the Council," the Members of the Progressive and Congress Group refused to exercise their right of putting any more questions on the list.

PRESIDENT'S RULING

The President, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, recalled his previous ruling that he would review the whole situation shortly. After noticing the progress made in questions during the first two days in the Council, he feared that, if supplementary questions, which were not directly or even remotely connected with the subject-matter of questions, were asked, no progress would be possible. He had been lately giving sufficient and reasonable freedom, and had not prevented members putting supplementary questions.

KUNZRU PROTESTS.

Pandit Kunzru pointed out that the Chair's observation suggested that members were using the right of putting supplementary questions improperly, and in view of the temper and tone of that observation his Party members would refrain from putting any more questions. He added that the extent to which supplementary questions could be asked in the Council was in itself more restricted than the practice followed in the Assembly.

Sir Maneckji said: "I have nothing to do with the Assembly."

Pt. Kunzru replied that the Assembly was presided over by a distinguished individual and that it was a responsible body.

Sir Maneckji said: "It is true, but that does not mean that I am not free to exercise my own judgment."

Thereupon the President called for the next question, which stood in the name of Mr. Mahapatra, a member of the Progressive Party, but he declined to put the question.

Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsarandas, the Leader of the Opposition, said that none from his group wished to put questions.

The President said: "Thank you," and the House then proceeded with the next item on the agenda.

U. T. C. OFFICERS AND MILITARY ACADEMY

C-in-C Opposes Kunzru's Resolution

The third batch of non-official Bills and resolutions came up for consideration in the Council of State this morning. Pandit H. N. Kunzru's resolution moved on September 20 was taken up first for disposal.

The resolution urged that Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of University Training Corps be rendered eligible to the Indian Military Academy on the same terms as are applicable to officers of corresponding grades of other branches of the I. T. F. and Auxiliary Force and (b) an examination for B certificate be instituted for members of the U.T.C. with a view to their utilisation for a supply of Commissioned Officers in ways similar to those prescribed for officers of the Training Corps in England.

Lala Ramsaran Das, Pandit P. N. Sapru and Sir A. P. Patro supported the resolution.

GOOD MATERIAL BUT

The Commander-in-Chief opposing the resolution explained that members of the U.T.C. were regarded as suitable material for an open competitive examination for the Academy.

MILITARY DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

Pandit Kunzru's second resolution recommended the introduction of Military Drill and establishment of a cadet corps in schools, expansion of the University Training Corps, diversification of its training so as to constitute units of other arms than infantry and expansion of Urban Units and their extension to large centres of population where they did not exist at present

Mr. Hossain Imam, supported the resolution

The Commander-in-Chief explained in detail the conditions which prevailed in England for the development of Cadet Units

The resolution was rejected without division.

PROFITS TAX

Mr. Hossain Imam moved that with a view to taxing the excessive profits of protected industries, the Government should investigate the matter and place the report before the House. His object, the mover said, was twofold; to bring more money into the coffers of the Government and relieve some of the burden on the taxpayers.

Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mehta, supported by Sardar Buta Singh, opposed the resolution.

Mr. Raisman, stated that the greatest objection to the resolution was the proposed discrimination, which was opposed to principles of equity. The Government could not select the industries to levy taxation.

Mr. P. N. Sapru moved referring to a Select Committee the Bill to control Coastal traffic in India to report before January 1, 1938. He said that the present Bill was somewhat different from the one which he introduced in September last year.

Mr. Sapru had not concluded when the House adjourned till tomorrow.

The Hon. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, (Congress) has given notice of an adjournment motion relating to the appointment of a European as Economic Adviser to Government.—A. P.

Difficulty Presented By Govt. Of India Act Got Over By Assembly

(Continued from page 1)

nition of the term of Indian Insurer, which the Law Member incorporated in his amendment had satisfied him to some extent. It was however, a pity the definition could not be evolved in the House itself. He supported the Congress amendment because he did not wish to give the Insurer large sums of money to squander away by investing in doubtful securities.

Maulana Azhar Ali humorously remarked that the question of fifty or sixty per cent for investment might be decided by the tossing of a coin.

Babu Baijnath Bajoria supported the investment of fifty per cent of the assets in Government securities.

Sir N. N. Sircar intervening, offered, amidst laughter, two of his own mortgage decrees for half the amount.

Dr. Banerjee pointed out that Government securities in Germany, Austria and Russia, after the war, were sheer waste of paper. The House should allow a certain amount of the funds to remain with Insurance Companies for investment in industrial enterprises

The House adjourned for lunch.

THE 7 CRORES DRAIN

Mr. Sri Prakasa insisted that an investment in India by companies such as Lloyds, who were prepared to insure even against the birth of triplets (laughter), was very necessary.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh referred to Rs. 7,00,00,000 which was annually removed as premium from the country which would have been available for the support of industries.

Pandit L. K. Maitra drew attention to the fluctuations in the price of Government Securities and said that this indicated the undesirability of unduly restricting the insurance companies to an investment in these Securities.

Mr. Abdul Ashid Choudhry also stressed the need for utilising the profits of the insurance companies to fostering industries, particularly small industries.

Mr. K. Santanam's amendment was adopted and the Clause as amended was passed.

NEW CLAUSES PASSED

The House also passed the new Clauses moved by Mr. S. C. Sen, namely, 26 A, B. C, and D, with certain amendments. The clauses as amended require submission by the companies to the Superintendent of half-yearly statements showing investments made in accordance with Section 26. The Clauses prohibit the grant of loans, except loans within the srrrender value of life policies, to any Director, Manager Managing Agent, Actuary, Auditor or Officer of a company or to any other company, except a subsidiary company or banking company. For any losses incurred owing to the contravention of the provision, every Director, Manager, Managing Agent, Actuary, Officer or Partner shall be liable and the assets shall not be kept except in the corporate name of a company.

A proviso added on the motion of Mr. A. Ayyangar, lays down that every existing loan to officers specified above shall be repaid within one year of the commencement of the Act, and any of these officers, defaulting, shall cease to hold office from one year of the commencement of the Act

CONGRESS VOTES WITH GOVT.

The Congress members joined the Government in voting down the amendment of Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya for the omission of Clause 35 which prohibits payment by way of commission or otherwise for procuring business, to any person except a licensed insurance agent.

Sir N.N. Sircar opposed the amendment and stressed the need for the retension of the Clause. He made it clear that men like Chief Agents or Special Agents or Directors were not intended to be roped in by the Clause.

Sardar Sant Singh and Babu Baijnath Bajoria supported the amendment, pointing out that the younger companies, who would have to pay licensing fees themselves, would suffer by the Clause. Furthermore, lawyers, professors and others who worked as insurance agents as a subsidiary occupation would be reluctant to become licensed agents.

NEED FOR LICENSING

Mr. M. A. Jinnah explained the need for licensing agents and referred to cases in which the premium collected by the agents did not reach the company. In cases where a wrong had been committed, licensing would help the company in tracing the agent.

Dr. Ziauddin said that if the Superintendent of Insurance was to be given the power to refuse licence, he would oppose the Clause.

Mr. A. Ayyangar emphasised that everyone who canvassed obtained business and everyone who came between the policy holder and the company ought to be licensed.

The amendment was rejected by 89 votes to 18.

The House then adjourned.—A.P.

RED FLAG AND NATIONAL FLAG

Sibnath Banerjee Strikes Balance

Support To Jawahar's View By Trade Union Leader

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

"Indian Nation is fighting for Independence and a flag is the emblem of the fight. For years, the fight went on, but we had no flag and, at last on Mahatma Gandhi's initiative, a flag was made and under this flag the fight for Independence is being carried on and as such all the fighters for freedom must honour this flag", observes Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in the course of his statement on the "Red Flag—National Flag" controversy. He says:—

"There are, however, millions and millions of people throughout the world to-day, who feel that National Independence though necessary and indispensable for every country—is not sufficient to solve the problem of poverty and unemployment, of acute want in the midst of abundance. They are convinced that solution of this problem demands the ending of the present system of capitalism and replacing it by the scientific system of socialism. To all of them, to whichever country they may belong, the Red Flag is their symbol of emancipation; under this flag they will live or die

"All those or at least the overwhelming majority of all those who are votaries of the Red Flag in this country, have agreed today to fight for Independence under the flag of the United National Front—under the Flag of the National Congress. But they have not abandoned their Red Flag. The votaries of both flags are united in their fight for Independence of the country and hence there is and there should now be no rivalry between the two flags. The votaries of the Red Flag will be worng, if they want to claim predominance of Red Flag in Congress meetings and the votaries of National Flag would be wrong if they show intolerance at the Red Flag".—United Press.

NATION PAYS HOMAGE TO ITS LEADER

Dr. Masaryk's Funeral Procession

PRAGUE, Sept. 21

The coffin of Dr. Masaryk was borne in a gun carriage through vast and silent, sorrowing crowds along a five mile route to the railway station where it was entrained for Lany where it was buried beside his wife.

Dr. Benes, in his funeral oration, pledged himself to remain faithful to the spirit and philosophy of the dead President in creating Czechoslovakia an indomitable humanitarian democracy.—Reuter's Special.

Syud Hossain Arriving Next Sunday

Returns After 17 Years' Brilliant Career Abroad

The many friends and admirers of Mr. Syud Hossain in this country will be interested to learn that, after an absence of seventeen years, he is returning to India. According to a letter received by the editor of the "Chronicle" from Mr. Hossain, he is to arrive in Bombay on Sunday the 26th instant by s.s. "Strathnaver".

ORATOR AND JOURNALIST

Before he left India, it will be recalled, Syud Hossain distinguished himself as a powerful orator and a brilliant journalist. He was in succession the Assistant Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the Editor-in-Chief of the "Independant" of Allahabad which was started by Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. After leaving this country he edited for some time the Official organ of the Indian National Congress in London and later conducted "The New Orient" magazine in New York. Since then he has mainly devoted his time to lecturing on Indian and Eastern problems before American audiences who have repeatedly acknowledged him to be one of the finest speakers heard on the U.S.A. platforms. Recently he has held the important position of Lecturer in History of Civilization at the University of Southern California. Many tributes have often been paid to him by the American Press, the "Los Angeles Times" describing him as "the most distinguished Indian visitor in America since Tagore," while the "New York Evening Post" called him "one of the foremost publicists in the domain of the political, economic and cultural relations between the East and the West". Yet another American paper referred to him as "one of the world's foremost lecturers".

Recently he has published a book "Mahatma Gandhi" as a Statesman".

On leave from the University, Mr. Hossain is coming to India for some time via Britain, France, Egypt, Syria and Palestine. In Egypt he had interview with the Rector of "El Azhar" University He has been specially invited to deliver lectures at the Universities of Dacca and Calcutta. In Jerusalem he spoke under the auspices of the Hebrew University on "The Historical Background of Jewish-Muslim Cultural Relations".

TO VISIT CHINA AND JAPAN

The "Los Angelos Trojan" writing about Mr. Syud Hossain says

Prof. Syud Hossain of the department of history, and special lecturer in international affairs left for London where he will be a delegate at an international parliament of religions.

Following the religious conference, which is the second to which Dr. Hossain has been invited as a delegate, he will spend six months studying intensively at first-hand conditions in Europe and Asia.

Turbulent conditions in the Near East will receive special attention at the hands of the history professor. He plans to visit the new premiers of Syria and Egypt, and to spend some time in Palestine.

India, however, will claim the greatest amount of Dr. Hossain's attention. While there, he will visit Mahatma Gandhi who for years has been a personal friend of his. In addition he will deliver a special series of lectures at the State University of Dacca. and the University of Calcutta.

Continuing around the world, the Trojan historian will visit China and Japan before returning to U. S. C. He will lecture at the National University of Peking and the Imperial University of Tokio.

Special leave of absence has been granted to Professor Hossain by President von KleinSmid, enabling him to leave his university classes to make the trip. He is well-known as a lecturer and author upon international affairs."

SOMETHING NEW OUT OF AMERICA

The "Egyptian Gazette" of Cairo wrote thus about Syud Hossain:—

The saying "Always something new out of Africa" might well be changed to-day to "Always something new out of America" The U.S.A. in its rapid development in all directions and all departments of life is continually producing surprises out of its sleeve for the Old World. Not least of these is the way in which it absorbs the men of all countries and turns them out as good Americans.

One such American by adoption is in Egypt at the moment. He is Professor Syud Hossain of the University of Southern California.

Professor Hossain is a specialist in international relations, with particular reference to Islamic Civilization and the history of India. He is travelling in the Near East and is going on to India, where he will meet Mahatma Gandhi.

Professor Hossain is a man of considerable intellectual distinction. A man of the world with easy, charming manners and great fluency of speech, he is a convinced believer in international co-operation and deeply interested in the fate of the Islamic nations, which he believes are once again going to play a very important part in world affairs. In appearance he is very European, with a slight American accent and the scholar's habit of emphasizing his points with his pince-nez held in his hand. In fact he might be a "savant" from some Latin country from his looks.

Indo-British Trade Talks

Surprise For Un-official Advisers

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON: September 22.

Apropos of the report from Simla that the present Indo-British trade discussions in London will succeed and that facilities will be given to Indian unofficial advisers to continue negotiations after their arrival in India in the middle of the next month, on enquiry I find that the Indian non-official advisers have received the report with a considerable feeling of surprise.

It also appears that neither the advisers nor Sir Zaffrulla have any knowledge regarding the report from Simla that America will co-operate by buying larger amount of Indian exports.

As the Central Legislature is at present in session it is felt it will be worthwhile to obtain the authentic information on the subject from the Government spokesmen.

BRITISH TROOPS IN BURMA AND INDIA

Not To Be Separated For Sometime

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Answering supplementary questions Col. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary said the cadre of Indian Medical Service posted in Burma and India would not be separated at present.

Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar asked: Will the Defence Secretary state whether Government agree with the view expressed by the Commander-in-Chief that British Troops are for internal security purposes and were kept on the insistence of local Governments?

Col. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary. This part of the question curiously misinterprets the Commander-in-Chief's statement. What he said was "If I wish to move a single company of British Troops from a single station anywhere in India, immediately I shall have to face the most vehement opposition from the Local Government concerned." This statement was correct and Government agreed with that.

Mr. Chettiar: Which of the Local Governments have insisted upon keeping British Troops for internal security purposes?

Mr. Ogilvie: Adjustments and changes of dispositions of troops are frequently taking place and there have been a great number of such protests. In the time available, I have been able to discover protests from Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces and Bengal.

Answering supplementary questions Mr. Ogilvie read a long protests lodged by the Bihar Government against the withdrawal of certain troops of that province.

Mr. Ogilvie was asked when that protest was made.

He replied in 1935. (Laughter).

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6)

houses outside every three years and inside every seven years but nobody ever thinks of doing up a school teacher.—Mr. H. G. Wells.

If the present decline in population continues, perhaps some people may live to see a midshipman, aged forty, entering the Navy.—Sir Leonard Hill.

It is my first marriage and it will be my last.—Tallulah Bankhead.

What the Church has succeeded in doing in a thousand years, we have done in a decade.—Dr. Ley.

Some day the age in which we live will be described as the age of conferences, the age in which the Church never ceased talking, but never did anything.—Canon T. Guy Roberts.

Bedlam Reigns In Canton City.

Many Civilians Killed

Plan To Interrupt Traffic On Canton-Hankow Railway

CANTON: September 22.

Bedlam reigned all through the night as the Japanese twice raided the City. The second raid continued from 2 to 6 a.m. The morning revealed a pall of smoke over the City and numerous fires.

Many Civilians Killed

Numbers of bombs crashed on houses, killing many defenceless civilians.

More Raids

The aerodrome was also attacked, but no special damage is reported.

Two further attacks were carried out in the afternoon.

It appears that the Japanese seek to break the morale of the people and also interrupt the traffic on Canton-Hankow Railway.—Reuter.

TERRIFIC BOMBING OF NANKING

NANKING: Sept. 22.

Japanese aeroplanes subjected Nanking to terrific bombing which began at 10-35 a. m. The "All Clear" signal was sounded at noon.

The details are not yet known, but an anti-aircraft shell exploded near the American Ambassador's residence.

(LATER).— Thirty to forty 'planes bombed Nanking South City, while the second air fleet bombed Pukow, across the river.—Reuter.

AIR RAID ON NANKING

NANKING, Sept. 22.

Japanese 'panes again bombed the Capital this afternoon from a great height. The raid lasted 20 minutes.—Reuter.

CANTON AIR RAID HAVOC

Hundreds Of Civilians Killed?

CANTON, Sept. 22.

Numbers of foreign women, endeavouring to evacuate Canton by the noon train, were caught in a crowd of panic-stricken Chinese, during the terrific air raid. They spent an unenviable ten minutes lying prone on the platform, while the Japanese bombed the buildings in the vicinity.

Probably hundreds of civilians have been killed.

A foreigner saw a pile of at least eight mutilated and limbless bodies on the main thoroughfare.—Reuter.

CHINESE 'PLANES MEET JAPANESE

NANKING, September 22.

The threatened air raid eventuated this morning when a large number of Japanese 'planes left their bases at Shanghai for Nanking but were harassed all the way by Chinese pursuit 'planes.

Meanwhile sirens in the Capital screeched a warning. The populace dashed out into the streets and prepared dugouts while motor cars and rickshaws were afoot, the streets presenting the wildest traffic rush.

The urgent alarm was signalled at 10-35 a.m. when 13 Chinese 'planes went up and met the invaders.

Half an hour later 30 to 40 Japanese 'planes appeared and loosed a hail of explosives on the south of the City, while anti-aircraft guns thundered a reply. Many bombs were dropped on the crowded residential area.

Meanwhile another fleet of Japanese 'planes, having failed to draw off the Chinese pursuit 'planes dropped bombs on Pukow, across the river.

The Chinese claim to have shot down four raiders, two crashing on the City, one outside and one on Pukow. The all-clear signal was sounded at noon.—Reuter.

JAPAN APOLOGISES

TOKIO, September 22.

The Japanese Government has conveyed to the British Government formal expression of deep regret for the Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen incident.—Reuter.

PRINCES AND CUSTOMS SEARCH

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

I understand that the Governor-General has disallowed Mr. Satyamurthi's interpellation asking whether Ruling Indian Princes have been deprived of one of their privileges and that hereafter their personal luggage will be examined by customs officials in Indian Ports

FRENCH STEAMER ATTACKED BY 'PLANE

TANGIERS: Sept. 22.

The French steamer "Koutoubia," while proceeding from Corsica to Casablanca with 700 passengers aboard reports that she was attacked by an aeroplane south of Balearic Islands, but that she was not damaged. British warships, eight miles distant, rushed to the neighbourhood and escorted the "Koutoubia" for some miles.—Reuter.

SALARIES BILL IN FRONTIER ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

cessary points of order. He also declared that relevant side-remarks only should be made. One member of the Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party was warned.

The Premier proposed the consideration of the Removal of Disqualification Bill. The Opposition suggested the removal of the Zalldars' Disqualification. Mian Ziauddin moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee. The amendment was defeated, and the original Bill was passed.

The Ministry in their Salary Bill proposed for themselves a salary of Rs. 500, motor allowance of Rs. 150 and no house allowance. Mian Ziauddin moved that the salary be reduced to Rs. 300. The majority were against the reduction. The amendment was withdrawn and the Bill carried.

The Select Committee motion on the Entertainment Tax was also defeated and the original Bill passed.—A. P.

Holland's Defence Provision

THE HAGUE, September 22.

The 1938 Budget provides for an increase of 25,00,000 florins for defence.

The Minister for Defence states the completion of the new fleet programme of the Netherlands East Indies will mean an addition of three cruisers, twelve destroyers, eighteen submarines and seventy-two naval air force 'planes.

The present estimates provide for six submarines, three flotilla leaders, eight mine-layers and twelve mine-sweepers to complete the home fleet, together with a new cruiser bigger than the "Deruyter".—Reuter.

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Conspiracy To Keep India In Bondage

Nariman Charges Princes With Unholy Alliance With Imperialism

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 22.

The Bombay Assembly met today at 2 p.m. with the Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, Speaker, in the chair to resume discussion on the Constituent Assembly resolution moved by Premier Kher yesterday.

After the House disposed of some short notice questions and Mr. Chundarigar's adjournment motion and Removal of Disqualification Bill, the discussion on the Constituent Assembly resolution was resumed.

"MODERATELY WORDED"

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was the first to rise to offer his comments on the resolution which he said was so moderately worded that nobody would disagree with it. The Government of India Act was simply a document without substance. It said nothing of what it gave to India, but it said what it did not give to them. The only liberty that the Act leaves to us is to tax ourselves. Except that it gives nothing else to us than continuance of bondage in the garb of Provincial Autonomy". For instance, under Federation the Army was beyond the control of the Federal Legislature and if the Army was not within their power, nothing else could be.

The railways on which Rs. 8 crores were spent, were being taken out of the control even before the Federation came into existence and that control was being vested in the Railway Authority. Likewise, the Reserve Bank took away the essence of Financial Control, leaving the next Finance Minister to be only a Cashier of the Executive. TheEccelesiastical Department and Foreign Policy were also not subject to popular control. The Federal Legislature with a mixture of Indian States and the communalists was a mere fraud on Democracy. Princes would largely control the composition of that body in such a manner as to strangle all democracy. "It does conspire to perpetuate subjection". That the present Constitution was unsatisfactory and unacceptable was plain beyond all doubt.

STATES PEOPL'S RIGHT

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta agreed that the present Act definitely refused to recognise the right of the people of India and it neglected the States Subjects, the more. Onethird of the area and onefifth of the population of India were in the States. Let the Prime Minister make it clear that when he says "Indians" he means the States Subject as well.

Proceeding Mr. Jamnadas said that the remedy of the Constituent Assembly suggested in the resolution was a misnomer. Did not the word Constituent Assembly, as historically understood, presuppose the acquisition of power? Call it, therefore, a plain All Parties Conference. Then there was the question of who was to convene it. The British Government would not call it in their own interest. If the Congress calls it, let it not be a oneman's rule. And lastly let every citizen of India be called to it. Let it not be a communalist body. Muslims had nothing to fear of such a body because their fundamental rights would be safeguarded by the Constitution itself. Once their civic and cultural rights were preserved, Hindus and Mussalmans were one. A postcard cost the same for both and both were the same slaves even though protected. Let not the Constituent Assembly by fostering communalism shatter the foundations of democracy.

"LIKE HINDU MARRIAGE"

Mr. S. V. Parulekar supporting his amendment, said that the new Constitution aimed at perpetuating British domination in India. It gave weight to vested interests of which the Upper Houses in the Provincial Legislatures were a visible emblem. The New Constitution was no doubt unsatisfactory, but the provincial part thereof had actually come into existence. The federal part thereof was still to come into existence. but there it had in it the Princes of India who would hamper India's progress towards freedom. "This Federation scheme is like a Hindu marriage that left no scope for divorce." Once this marital bond was entered upon by British India and the Princes no dissatisfied party would have liberty to break up. It was necessary, therefore, for British India to declare that they did not want this Federation, before it came into existence. The present resolution spoke of a Constituent Assembly but although the phrase was there, its content was missing. It was mockery of a Constituent Assembly. There would be no real democracy without economic equality and as long as the means of production were not socially owned there would not be economic equality.

KARANDIKAR CALLED TO ORDER.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar said that the Federation part of the New Constitution was novel inasmuch as it brought together two units of a different calibre. While British India had progressed, the States were backward and real Federation could exist unless all its units were equal. Coming to Provincial Autonomy he said that it was hedged on all sides by special powers, safeguards and veto power. The third feature of the New Constitution was the Communal Award which tended to create Ulster in every village. Mr. Karandikar then tried to reply to some remarks made by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan yesterday and said that Muslims were more communalistic than Hindus when the speaker pulled him up for being beside the point and on his insisting thereon ruled him out of order.

Mr. Karandikar, thereupon, abruptly closed his remarks.

Mr. S. M. Hassan pleaded for the continuance of separate electorates for Muslims until such time as the majority community was able to win the confidence of Muslims.

ADDRESS CHAIR, PLEASE

Rao Bahadur Navale opposing the resolution asked if Government could show a single instance where reserve powers or special powers had so far been used by a Governor. In fact the Congress Ministry turned down the demand for immediate primary education or a moratorium and not the Governor. Government's ideas seemed different from those of his (cries of 'oh'.) Was it not Government's duty to enlighten the public for exercising an intelligent vote before they could be asked to take part in a constituent Assembly? "You want power."

The Speaker: I hope the Hon. Member is addressing the chair and the chair wants no power. (laughter).

ANOTHER AMENDMENT

Mr. Ali Kazi at this stage moved an amendment seeking to add at the end of the resolution a proviso that representatives of Mussalmans and other minorities (On the Constituent Assembly) be elected from separate electorates and their rights mutually agreed to and their religious and social matters not interfered with unless a two-thirds majority of that community agreed to it.

JHABVALA-NAVLE DUEL.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala supported the fundamentals underlying the Premier's resolution. He further supported Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment. The will of the nation was bread and peace and no Constitution that did not meet this will would be acceptable to the nation. Mr. Jhabvala twitted Rao Bahadurs Chitale and Navle for being reactionaries and opposing this resolution.

Rao Bahadur Navle objected to the word "ashamed" being used by Mr. Jhabvala and demanded its withdrawal.

On the Speaker's asking Mr. Jhabvala to withdraw it, he said that he used the word "ashamed" in good faith.

The Speaker reminded Mr. Jhabvala that he could not use the same word again and asked him to be generous enough to take back that word.

Finding that the Hon. member was reluctant to withdraw that word, Mr. Navle returned the same word at Mr. Jhabvala who submitted that they had settled the matter mutually

The Speaker, however, insisted on the withdrawal of the words by both the members, who readily agreed.

Mr. Jhabvala continuing said that the Congress could only oppose the present Constitution by becoming more democratic and taking in more representatives of the workers and the peasants and by replacing the Charkha by the Sickle and Hammer and turning the present flag into a Red one. He cited the example of the Parsi community as one which never asked for communal representation although it always stood shoulder to shoulder with others in the struggle for freedom. This attitude should be adopted by other communities also.

NARIMAN TO THE CHARGE

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that the views expressed by the two Rao Bahadurs (meaning Chitale and Navale) had astounded him. One of them looked "a spoilt father" He had forgotten his previous views and had completely identified himself with the party of which he was the Deputy Leader. The other speaker had said that the demand was premature. What could be said of such a view even after 160 years of slavery? Was it the psychology of slaves who became so fond of their chains? It was a psychological tragedy and Mr. Nariman said he was ashamed of such views.

Rao Bahadur Navale objected to this expression but the speaker said that it was not a person but views that were referred to.

Coming to the present constitution Mr. Nariman asked if that scheme did not mean to perpetuate bondage, what did it mean? What other scheme would be so effective in perpetuating slavery over India? As for the Constituent Assembly, it was nothing more or nothing less than a method and means of ascertaining the will of the nation. That will was to be determined by the elected representatives of people. Was that an innovation? No. Did not the village panchayats work in the past?

CHALLENGE TO IMPERIALISM

Proceeding Mr. Nariman said that present resolution was a declaration of war against and a challenge to British Imperialism. The Federation scheme was nothing else than conspiracy against the progress of Indian Nationalism. British Imperialism and the Indian States had entered into an unholy alliance to perpetuate India's bondage. The Princes had bargained with the Britishers.

RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION

This resolution was merely a Declaration of Right. "What we demand is the right of self-determination." The national consciousness was now awakened throughout the country and every villager would first demand freedom. No doubt the last page of history was still to be written. That last page would be that of the Federation. But no power on earth could ever defy the united will of a nation. What was wanted was that the will should be the united will. Unanimous demand for freedom. therefore, should first be made.

Concluding Mr. Nariman sounded a note of warning to the Princes. Let them beware, he said, that nothing would protect them if they stood in the way of India's Freedom and they might be wiped out by the strong will of the nation.

MUSLIMS & CONGRESS

Mr. D. W. Raut supported the resolution while Mr. R. B. Bhole supported Mr. Parulekar's amendment.

Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai hoped that the commercial interests would be adequately represented in the Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Mahomed Mitha supported Mr. Chundrigar's amendment and said that his community and party had no difference with the Congress in their desire to see India free. His party like the Congress, was within the House to work the Constitution for what it was worth. Finally he appealed to the Congress to protect the rights of all communities.

Mr. J. G. Morey supporting the resolution hoped that the Congress had won the confidence of minorities interests.

PREMIER'S REPLY

Premier Kher at fifteen minutes past seven, rose to reply and said that only one of the nine amendments opposed the Constituent Assembly, while only two members had directly opposed the motion. He was glad that there was practically no difference of opinion in the House on the objects and reasons assigned to his resolution.

Premier Kher will continue his reply to-morrow when the House meets at 12 noon to finish its session.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who, it is reported, is likely to be the next President of the Congress.

CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT REVISION

Bombay Government Appoints Committee

POONA, September 22.

Replying to a short notice question by Mr. Kedgikar (Sholapur Labour), the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, said in the Bombay Assembly this afternoon that the Government have decided to appoint a committee to investigate and report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

They are required to investigate and report, (a) on the changes necessary to be introduced in the policy and law relating to criminal tribes, (b) on the grievances of members of the criminal tribes settlement, and (c) to consider and report on such other matters as may be germane to the above.

The members of the committee are: The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Chairman, Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, (Deputy Speaker), Rao Bahadur Chitale, (Progressive Party), Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif, (Muslim League), Dr. Antrolikar (Congress) and Mr. F. B. Dhabi, Mr. D. Symington (Backward Classes Officer), will act as Secretary.—A.P.

RESTRICTIONS ON SALT PRODUCTION?

POONA, Sept. 22.

Replying to a short notice of Mr. Siddiqui in the Bombay Legislative Assembly the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Revenue stated that Government have no information regarding any stringent restrictions and conditions having been imposed upon salt manufacture at Ankola (Karwar Dist.) According to rules salt manufactured in accordance with the concessions gained by the Gandhi-Irwin pact, salt may not be sold outside the village in which it is manufactured. Salt is a central subject and a Provincial Government have no powers to interfere. The Government have called for a report from the local officers with a view to consider whether they should ask the Government of India to remove restrictions, if there are any.

Should Excise Officers Have Revolvers?

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY ABOUT INSPECTOR CAMA'S DEATH

POONA, Sept. 22.

In the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala put a short notice question about the recent excise raid at Narangi in Thana District resulting in the death of Mr. Cama, an Excise Inspector.

Dr. Gilder, Minister for Excise replying stated that Mr. Cama, while carrying out the raid was attacked by a crowd when he was stabbed in the back and thrown in a ditch containing water and that he had succumbed to his injuries.

Replying further, the Minister stated that he had no information if Mr. Cama had requisitioned police help and if that was refused.

Continuing the Minister stated that about 25 persons were arrested in this connection and inquiries were not yet over. Asked if Mr. Cama had applied for a revolver licence and was refused it, Dr. Gilder said Government had no information.

Mr. Jhabvala inquired if Government admitted the advisability of providing Excise Officers with revolvers, the Minister said that excise officers are equipped with revolvers at stations where the possibility of violence was apprehended.

After some more short notice questions had been answered, Mr. Chundrigur sought leave of the House to move an adjournment motion regarding playing of music by Hindus before a mosque in Charoda in Dholka District and subsequent social boycott of Muslims. The Home Minister Mr. K. M. Munshi objected and as only 23 members rose in their seats to support the motion leave was not granted.

The House then agreed to the removal of Disqualification Bill as amended by the Upper Chamber.

SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM GUR

Reduction All Round In 1937

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The second memorandum on the production of sugar refined from 'Gur' in India during 1937, issued by the Director of Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology' Cawnpore estimates the production at 18,500 tons against 50,067 tons (actual) during 1936, showing a reduction of 63 per cent.

Nine factories reported to be working this year as compared with 13 in 1936. Total quantity of 'Gur' to be melted is estimated at 31,600 tons as against 87,472 tons in 1936.

Percentage recoveries of sugar and molasses during 1937 are expected to be 58.54 and 33.54 respectively as compared with 57.23 and 37.21 respectively in 1936.

STRIKE IN RAJNANDGAON MILL

RAIPUR, Sept. 22.

Negotiations in connection with the wage-cut dispute in the Rajnandgaon Mill have been in progress from September 20 onwards. The management of the mill and the Devan of Rajnandgaon are present, while the mill workers are represented by Messrs. R. S. Ruiker, Dubey Sharma, Ekanathji and others.

It is alleged one mill fitter was assaulted by an English mill officer this morning. The workers refused to accept their wages.

Mr. Ruiker interviewed the Political Agent at Raipur this noon and explained to him the grave situation in the mill. The Political Agent is reaching Rajnandgaon on September 24.

It may be recalled that the previous strike in the same mill continued for three months.—United Press.

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THE THREE MUSKETEERS

MILADY SWOONS

"It is with men I struggle," said Milady, gazing into the glass. "Let me fight like a woman, then; my strength is my weakness."

Then, like an actress rehearsing her part she made her face pass through the whole gamut of emotions, from passionate anger, which distorted her features, to the sweetest, most seducing smile. Having skilfully arranged her hair, she murmured to herself with a smile of triumph, "I shall win yet, for I am still beautiful."

For an instant she thought of going to bed, but then a better idea came into her mind. She had heard something said about supper. It could not be long now, for it was nearly eight o'clock.

A light under the door told her that her jailers were returning. Milady threw herself quickly into the armchair, her head thrown back, her beautiful hair loose and dishevelled, her bosom half bare beneath her crumpled lace, one hand on her heart and the other hanging down.

MILADY SIGHS

"Place the table there," said a voice which the prisoner recognized as Felton's.

"Bring lights, and relieve the sentinel," continued Felton, turning towards Milady.

"Ah, she is asleep; that's well. When she wakes she can take supper."

"But, Sir, she isn't asleep," said the soldier. "She is very pale, and you cannot hear her breathing. She has fainted."

"You are right," said Felton, after having looked at Milady from the spot on which he stood without moving a step towards her. "Go and tell Lord Winter that his prisoner has fainted. This is something unforeseen, and I do not know what to do."

The soldier went out, and for nearly ten minutes Felton sat immovable with his back to Milady on a chair by the door while she scrutinized him through her long eye-lashes. Milady now thought she had better awake from her swoon, so opening her eyes, she sighed deeply.

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Our Reader's Views

Traffic Islands

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For several years the Police and the W.I.A.A., have given us splendid traffic arrangements in this city. These arrangements have been considerably helped by numerous traffic islands at suitable points. The object of this letter is to inquire when the authorities concerned will make up their minds to convert traffic islands (such as those at the two ends of Sandhurst Bridge and at Kemp's Corner) into permanent fixtures, instead of making a beautiful city hideous with paving stone and whitewashed tar barrels. Surely the usefulness of the three traffic islands mentioned has been fully proved by months of use?

Whilst on the subject, may I suggest that the centre island at Chowpatty end of Sandhurst Bridge be moved a little more towards the Bridge to facilitate the turning of large cars?—Yours, etc.,

A. R. WADIA.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Air-Bombing And Government

Mr. Gopaldas Mody writes:—

There is unrest in Europe. Far East is rattling under the heavy footsteps of soldiers. Everybody says that everything is as it was before 1914. In fact, we are on the verge of a second World War.

It is quite evident that air raids will predominate in the future war. In almost all the countries of Europe, elaborate precautions have been taken against air raids and gas attacks. Underground barracks and bomb-proof shelters have been created, people are instructed in public theatres and at other places as to how to behave on such occasions, even mock raids have been carried out to test the capacity of the people to protect themselves, instructors are being trained at Anti-gas Schools and what not.

One may well ask the question, what about India and Indians on such occasions? What are we to do when aeroplanes of the enemy loaded full with bombs and machine guns are roaring high in our Indian skies? Are we to be left entirely to the mercy of the enemy?

Is it not the duty of the Government to do something in this matter?

Goa Lotteries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would suggest to the new Ministries the banning of the entry of Goa lottery tickets into British India, or tax the vendors of tickets heavily so that the sale of the tickets may be made to minimise aid thus save the agricultural masses of our country from the clutches of economic poverty and starvation. The sale of Goa lottery tickets is carried on in every nook and corner of India. Even in villages of India there is the sale of tickets. Even in England the entry of "Irish sweep stakes tickets are banned, and the prize winner's money is confiscated if the prize winner happens to be living in England. That is a nice move on the part of the British Government. Why not our Congress Ministers do this? That the Goa lottery ticket conductors distribute the prizes according to their own whims can be best illustrated by the following concrete examples.—Yours, etc.,

R. N. RAO.

A Plea For Social Legislation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some sort of State legislation (like the Sarda Act) for the prohibition of a major social evil indigenous to our Indian communities, is a long felt want quite within the Congress Ministries' orbit of power. The Congress will thereby earn the blessings of the millions, bulging the pockets of the masses by crores instead of confronting them with a deficit of lacs.—Yours, etc

JANARDAN C. DESAI,
Dehen, (Dist. Surat).

Muslims And Congress

The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The formation of a Congress Ministry in N.-W. F. Provinces gives the lie direct to the Muslim League's contention that Muslims are not with the Congress. It is incomprehensible why the Muslims should keep aloof from the Congress when the Congress is committed to the programme of Prohibition and relief to peasants. Is Mr. Jinnah against prohibition and giving relief to the peasants? If not, where is the sense in his asking the Muslims to leave the Congress alone! Is Maulana Shaukat Ali against the constructive programme of the Congress? It cannot be so because the Maulana has suffered imprisonments for advocating the constructive programme of the Congress. Why then has he joined the Muslim Leaguers in decrying the Congress which is following a programme beneficial to the Muslim masses? —Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA

Prohibition Suggestions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Government of Bombay have declared their Prohibition Policy which is to be brought into force from November next. In this connection I would like to offer the following suggestions:—

Transportation of toddy from one district to another may be completely prohibited resulting in the dimunition of toddy supply in various local shops. Thus many local toddy shops will be closed and toddy sold by a comparatively small number of shops will be fresh and without any adulteration.

Government should purchase at any cost all the bases of distillation of Mhouras and Kaju flowers, Molasses and raw wet dates from all the places of the presidency and the surrounding States. Mhouras and Kaju flower oil may be extracted for using in soap factory at Nasik Distillery. Some government soap factories may be opened in each district to utilise the Mhoura and Kaju flower oil in the preparation of soaps. Molasses and raw wet dates if not utilised in any way may be either destroyed or their importation prohibited throughout the Presidency as it is done in regard to its export to Portuguese territories under the Sea Customs Act.

The Prohibition Policy will necessitate the employment of a large extra staff for preventive purposes. In this connection I would like to suggest the re-employment of the experienced retired excise officers who may be willing to come forward to help the Government. Also the present excise officers who are retiring shortly may be granted three years extension, the Government thus getting a trained and experienced staff.

If these suggestions are carried out there will be very little bases of illicit distillation left and the Prohibition Policy will be a brilliant success.—Yours, etc.,

"PROHIBITIONIST".

World of Wireless

RADIOLYMPIA, 1937

Television And All-Wave Receivers At London Exhibition

The British Radio Exhibition, known generally as 'Radiolympia,' opened at Olympia, London, on August 25. This annual exhibition of radio receiving apparatus is always of great significance to those interested in the development of wireless listening, but this year the exhibits are of unusual interest. A special BBC stand demonstrates the Empire Broadcasting Service. Among the devices which explain the working of the service are six maps of the world, on a special projection which, by means of a time switch system, light up the areas covered by the six transmissions. 'BBC Empire Broadcasting,' the weekly journal for overseas listeners to the Daventry programmes, is displayed on the same stand. Visitors are invited to read specimen copies and to take out subscriptions for their friends overseas.

The visitor's first impression of the stands is that manufacturers are showing a greater independence in their new designs. There is less standardisation of types and greater variety both in the exhibits and in the prices. Closer examination reveals the fact that this year there are two important developments; the two chief features of the show are television and all-wave receivers.

TELEVISION

Last year television appeared at the exhibition for the first time. The public displayed great interest in the official demonstrations of television reception, but facilities for viewing and comparing receivers were limited. This year there are fifteen miniature television theatres, and prospective buyers can easily compare reception on the many types of receivers which are now on sale.

Three types of television receiver predominate. There is the de-luxe model with all-wave reception, television, and radiogram, costing some 120 guineas. Below that price can be obtained a sound-and-vision set with all-wave reception, giving you television in addition to a good radio set and costing probably 70 guineas. Below that again is the sound-and-vision set without an ordinary broadcast receiver and priced at about 60 guineas. There are also table-model sound-and-vision receivers costing about £40. One manufacturer has produced a vision adaptor costing £35. This can be attached to any standard broadcast receiver having four or more valves and working from A. C. mains. This unit gives a picture 5 1/2 in. by 4 1/2 in.

LARGER PICTURES.

Picture projection on a larger screen is an important new departure in one receiver. Whereas in other television sets the image is either viewed directly on the end of the cathode-ray tube, or indirectly in a plane mirror, this model forms a small image which is brilliant enough to be enlarged a hundred times so that the viewer sees a 20 in. by 16 in. picture. With a high-fidelity three-wave-band receiver with mono-knob control this model is priced at 165 guineas.

The exhibits include a number of sets on sale for assembly at home. It is claimed that one set, which shows a vignette picture only 3 in. square, can be constructed for £12 10s.

Television programmes are being broadcast by the BBC from Alexandra Palace from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. and from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. Both periods are divided into three separate sessions of fifteen minutes each, and after each session there is an interval of five minutes to allow one lot of spectators to leave the demonstration rooms and another lot to enter. In addition the recently made BBC television film, comprising the most successful items televised during the first six months of the service, is being transmitted daily for the trade from 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

MUSEUM.

Before leaving the Exhibition, most visitors inspect the Radio Museum.' Many are interested in the original apparatus used by Marconi for experiments in the grounds of his father's villa. In addition, there are such interesting exhibits as a receiver used in the front-line during the War and a microphone used by the Royal family. Centres of attraction are the old BBC transmitter 2LO, which was built on the roof of an Oxford Street Store, and, in great contrast a scale model of one of the BBC modern transmitting stations Droitwich; BBC control desks used in Savoy Hill days; and a complete set of BBC microphones, showing their development from a hand instrument resembling the mouthpiece of a telephone. A place of honour is held by the old crystal sets, relics of the early days of radio listening, now apidly becoming heirlooms. They, above all things, emphasise the amazing development of wireless culminating in the Radio Exhibition of 1937.

Romance Of A Radio Operator

(From A Special Correspondent).

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

With spring approaching the gloom was slowly vanishing. The monotonous gray colours were at times replaced by roseate, delicate flashes on the horizon. Those were the heralds of the fine spring days acoming. At such times the whole environment took on a different aspect. It seemed as though the glad feeling embraced not only the two men who were wintering in the small tarpaulin hut, but also the dogs and the cat, and even the sky, and the stern Severnaya Zemlya on which they had taken up their abode.

Krenkel moved noisily about the little room, scraping his silent radio apparatus, as though waking it from the winter sleep, whistling and singing boisterous songs in a bass voice. Yes, spring was high.

Once, at noon, he received the long awaited enquiry by radio. Moscow was speaking to him. His old friend, the old Arctic wolf Papanin. The latter asked Ernst Krenkel briefly: was it possible to sew Arctic apparel for Krenkel by the size of the clothes he had left in Moscow?

TO NORTH POLE

What a question! Of course, Arctic apparel must be sewn for him at once, from the size of his clothes in his Moscow home.

"We are flying to the North Pole! We are going to winter at the North Pole!" his voice thundered in the tiny room with the low ceiling.

Since Papanin enquired about his clothing, everything then was in order. The question of wintering at the Pole was settled.

Since that day everything when Krenke. did was imbued with a new meaning, everything being appreciated from the standpoint of the future wintering station. In his mind he pictured the huge silent ice field, monotonous, merging with the sky. He vividly imagined the tent in which they would live, their united work the long and difficult days and nights, the tidings from the mainland . . .

To winter at the North Pole! The mere thought of it was enough to take away one's breath. It took tremendous effort to go on keeping meteorological observations, cooking meals (he was also the cook), bake bread, wash clothes, fetch coal, frozen into a firm layer, from the shed. . . . .

Krenkel had great affection and esteem for the mechanic Mekhrengin, with whom he wintered. He was a remarkable comrade, a splendid worker, modest and noble. But Kolya Mekhrengin was a silent man. While perfectly understanding, yet unable to express his thoughts, he would listen in silence to the plans unfolded by Krenkel.

Krenkel soon received an inquiry from Papanin on his observations and wishes concerning the assembling of special radio apparatus for the North Pole expedition. Krenkel promptly responded.

On May 1, he received a May Day radiogram of greeting bearing three signatures: Papanin Shirshov and the magnetologist Fyodorov. He realized at once that the preparations for the expedition were in full swing.

POPULATION OF TWO

He whirled about the room—big, gay, in a merry mood. It seemed as though he would shatter the walls. On that very day he put down in his diary that 'the whole population of the island quit the wintering station, went out into the open air."

The whole population consisted of Krenkel and Mekhrengin. They shaved, made themselves tidy, and they marched with measured steps, shoulder to shoulder, as in a demonstration, passing in front of their little abode shrouded in snow. Mekhrengin then halted, while Krenkel made a step forward. He was agitated, solemn. (In a somewhat exulted voice in his customary gay manner, he delivered a short oration on people who far away from the fatherland, in desolate and wild places, are possessed of the same sentiments as Moscow at this moment. The Red Square, the feeling of the fatherland. . . . .

He congratulated himself and Mekhrengin upon the advent of the great festival of the toilers, then gave the sign for the salute. A triple volley aroused the eternal stillness of those places.

At the age of 20 the lankey, exulted youth realized his dream when he went to Novaya Zemlya. He left with light equipment: with a little bundle of books in which every page breathed the spirit of romance.

At last he saw and realized what the real Arctic means. Both with romance and without, with the difficulties that arise at every step.

He operated the radio, scrubbed floors, sawed snow (to prepare water), fired stoves, hunted, pieced together radiograms, studied political matters.

Detached from ordinary life, he found himself earlier than his mates at the wintering station, grew mature and seasoned.

NAGPUR CIVIC ELECTIONS ON NOV. 20

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 22.

I reliably understand that November 20 and 21 have been fixed as the dates for the Nagpur Municipal Elections.

This decision to hold the elections has been taken in accordance with the instructions of the Provincial Government.

As Electoral Rolls have been prepared by non-Municipal agency impending elections to other Municipal Committees have, however, been postponed pending liberal revision of the Rolls.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS DOWN

Bullion And Wheat Better

BOMBAY, Sept 22

On Wednesday cross rates ruled quie..

NEW YORK COTTON SLIGHTLY EASY

New York cotton opened steady and thereafter eased slightly.

BULLION HIGHER

London gold and silver were a shadehigher.

WHEAT BETTER

Wheat was better after opening easy. Base metals were irregular.

GOOD BUSINESS IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange displayed better sentiment on improved demand. Giltedged securies also attracted considerable interest with some good business passing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937
New York, Sept 22

Previous closing	8.61
To-day's opening	8.65
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	8.59
Difference	—02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938
Liverpool, Sept 22

Previous closing	5.13
To-day's opening	5.14
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	5.11
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 183

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 22

Cotton was more or less steady with orders about evenly divided which gave the market steadier appearance although favourable weekly weather report had slightly adverse effect.

Operations in December commenced at 8.65 i.e. 4 points higher. Prices advanced on steadiness of Liverpool cables and Bombay and Liverpool buying which absorbed scattered hedging but later prices suffered slight setback on favourable weekly weather report with December easing to 8.62 although the undertone remained steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 8.59 with a decline of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 22

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.73/8.72) 8.77/8.76
October (8.63/8.63) 8.65/8.65
December (8.67/8.67) 8.69/8.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 22

American October (5.07) 5.04
American December (5.12) 5.09
Sakels November (7.11) 7.07
Sakels January (7.27) 7.20

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept 22

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 184 and Rs. 183-2 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 183-2.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 22

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Peko ehigher (1-8 3/4) 1-10

JUTE

New Crop September October (£20 11/16 sellers) £20 3/4 buyers
Dunlop September (£22 1/2) £22 1/2 sellers
Lightning September (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 7/8 buyers) 8 15/16 buyers
Forward January March (9 1/16 paid and buyers) 9 1/8 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£15 5/16 sellers) £15 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 22

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 105 1/8 and December 105. Prices declined on scattered selling following lower north American and Argentine cables coupled with some easing in freights.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 22

Chicago wheat opened quiet with September at 1.04 7/8. Prices showed an easier tendency on lack of support and foreign selling following lower foreign cables but later the market steadied up on renewed mills buying with September bullying to 1.05 3/4.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Sept 22

Previous closing	4.95 3/4
To-day's opening	4.95 3/4
To-day's closing	4.95 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, Sept 22

Previous closing	4.95.62
To-day's opening	4.95.65
To-day's closing	4.95.32

FRANC RATE
London, Sept 22

Previous closing	144.93
To-day's opening	144.87
To-day's closing	144.93

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 22

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.63 and then advanced to 4.95.76 on scattered buying but subsequently reacted to 4.95.46 on lack of further support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.95.37

Franc opened at 144.86 and then sharply recovered to 144.32 on better demand with the rate eventually displaying steadier tendency.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 144.96

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-8 1.8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.035) 10.930
New York on Bombay (37.47) 37.45
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.18) 94.17
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£260 1/4 buyers £260 1/2 sellers. Very steady) £260 3/4 buyers £261 sellers. Irregular.

Lead (£20 3/16 buyers £20 5/16 sellers. Steady) £20 3/4 buyers £20 13/16 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£56 1/2 to £58 1/2) £57 1/2 to £58 1/2

Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) sh. 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept 22

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators sold. Buyers satisfied. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Sept 22	
Spot	(19 13/16d.)	19 7/8d.
Forward	(19 11/16d.)	19 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 22

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-3) £7-0-3 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Sept 22

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 105 3/8 as against the previous closing at 105 7/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 22

Wheat January	5 10 3
Wheat May	5 6 0
Linseed May	8 3 6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 22

Silver ready	51 1 0
Silver 1st settlement Bhadarva	51 1 0
Silver 2nd settlement Asho	51 2 6
Gold ready	34 12 0
Gold 1st settlement Bhadarva	34 12 0
Gold 2nd settlement Asho	34 10 9
Sovereigns	22 2 0

WOOL SALES

London, Sept 22

There was improved demand. Home trade and acted as chief buyers at full current rates.

Greasy lower 0-10
Greasy higher 1-10
Scoured lower 1-4
Scoured higher 2-6

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 22

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 97 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 96-15-0

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	96 15 0
Highest	97 0 0
Lowest	96 15 0
Closing	96 15 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 22

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 3/4 as against the previous closing at £91 5/8

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 22
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 1/2) £9 3/4
3 per cent Indian (£91 1/2) £91 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115 1/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£10[illegible] 1/2) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102 1/2) £102 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 3/4) £73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 3/8) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 3/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 7/8) £111
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 1/2) £100 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108) £108 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 22
2-30 p.m.

The general tone was firmer. Home industrials were firm and fairly active with some good features. Internationals and oil shares were steady to firm Kaffirs fluctuated.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (150-0) 148-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (63-9) 64-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (£6 1/4) £6 3/4
Musical Industries (19-9) 21-3
Princhin Johnson (40-10 1/2) 41-0
Imperial Chemical (37-3) 37-10 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (66-0) 66-6
Realisation 1930 (£93 1/2) £92 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (33-0) 33-6
Unilever Ordinary (37-9) 39-4 1/2
Ford Motors (25-1 1/2) 26-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£74 1/2) £75 1/8
British American Tobacco (110-0) 110-7 1/2
Carreras A (£8 1/4) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (143-1 1/2) 146-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (29-9) 30-3
Distillers (105-1 1/2) 106-3
Bredfords Dyers (£6 7/8) £6 7/8
British Celanese (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-0) 45-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-3) 52-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (28-6) 29-6
Inter Nickels (£54 1/4) £55
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (75-0) 76-3
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-6) 21-6
Donaro Teas (46-3) 46-6
Empire of India (31-10 1/2) 33-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (34-3) 35-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (33-9) 33-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-6) 34-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (51-3) 51-3
Burma Corporation (16-0) 16-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18) £18 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (55-0) 56-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£7) £7 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 1/2) £12 5/8
Association Portland Cement (86-3) 86-7 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (115-0) 118-9
Sub Nigel (£9 7/8) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 30-0
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (45-7 1/2) 46-3
Anglo Iranian (80-0) 83-1 1/2
Burma Oil (121-3) 126-10 1/2
Musical Eagle (13-10 1/2) 14-3
Shell Transport (102-6) 105-0
Royal Dutch (£42 5/8) £43 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£64) £64 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£30 1/4) £31 1/4
L N E R Defd (£4 7/8) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£21 1/4) £21 3/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79 3/4) £79

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 22

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 51 1/4) dol 50 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 43 1/2) dol 42 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 90) dol 89 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 125) dol 123

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Bombay, Sept 22 May 1938	Sept. 1937
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 3 3	8 4 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 3 9	8 4 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 3 9	8 5 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 3 9	8 5 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Buyers Inclined To Hold Off

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Sept 22

On the Stock Exchange the sentiment continued to improve and previous doubts regarding the outcome of tomorrow's settlement have apparently subsided but buyers are still inclined to hold off.

The continent supported oils some kaffirs and coppers. Far easterns were rather easier.

Among commodities cocoa slumped on the withdrawal of the recent influential support of New York.

Wall Street opened narrowly irregular

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Sept 22

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	17 11 3
Punjab January	15 4 0
Desi American January	19 15 9
Tone quiet.	
Wheat September	29 15 9
Wheat October	30 4 6
Wheat November	30 11 9
Wheat July	28 11 6
Tone dull.	
Gram September	2[illegible] 9
Gram October	2[illegible] 0
Gram November	23 12 0
Toria September	42 5 0
Toria November	42 7 0
Toria December	42 7 9
Toria February	39 3 6
Cottonseed September	15 1 0
Cottonseed January	16 2 6

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Further Rise In Coals

CALCUTTA, Sept 22

Jutes ruled steady but business was somewhat restricted. Further advancement in prices was noticed in coals amongst first class popular stocks and fair business resulted. Teas continued to be steady. In miscellaneous section Indian Irons were fairly steady, while Burmas also recovered to some extent from the recent setbacks. Bengal Telephones ord were a shade easier, while Dunlops ordy were fairly steady. Government securities were somewhat better. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1951/54 101/8 small lot; three per cent Government paper 87/6 small lot; three and half per cent Government paper 96/15; three and half loan 1947/50 106/4 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 112/15 small lot; three per cent U P 1952 99/5 small lot, five per cent U P 1941 112.12 small lot.

Banks: Central 31/8; Reserve Bank 124

Railways: Bukhtiarpur Bihar 65 small lot; Futwah Islampur 89 small lots; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 84.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 2/15; Dunbar 179 small lots, Elgin 127/8; Kesoram 7/14; Muir Mills 284 small lot.

Coals: Aldih 5/3; Bansra 5/8; Bengal 375; Bhalgora 6; Burra Dhemo 6/1; Burrakur 17/14; Bokaro and Ramgur 20/8 ex div; Central Kurkend 14/6; Churulia 2/14; Deoli 9/7; Dhemo Main 14/2; Equitable 42/8; East Indian 29/13; Jainty Central 1/15; Kalapahari 18/6; Hurriladih 21; Khas Kajora 16/4, Khas Kajora pref 15/4; Katras Jherriah 28/2; Lakurka 12/4; Mundulpore 12/4; New Beerbhoom 19; New Tetturya 6/1; North Damua 8/9; Oriental 18/10; Amalgamated 18/12; Bengal Nagpur 33/4; Bhulan Bararee 11/4; Borrea ordy 17/11; Ghusick and Muslia 4/5; Kuardi 2/4; Nazira 10/12; New Bansdeopur 14/10; North-West 15/6; Ondal 11/4; Ranegunge 39/6; small lot; Rewa 29/10; Searsole 7/2; Standard 36/12; Seebpore 23/4 premium; Singaran A 1/5; Union 26/6; West Jamuria 32/6; Pench Valley 40; Parasea 2; Samla 3/4; South Karanpura 9/12; Talcher 2/12.

Jutes: Anglo-India 335; Agarpara 18/12; Bally 185; small lots; Birla 20; Clive 24/14; Howrah 52/10; Howrah A pref 138/8; Kinnison 573; Kamarhatty 512; Nuddea 46; Presidency 4/1; National 22/10 small lot; Reliance 64; Reliance pref 154/8 small lot

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/2; Indian Copper 3/4; Consolidated 8/12; Rhodesia Copper 2/11; Tavoy Tin 2/13; Dalmia Cement ordy 1/8 prem; Dalmia Cement defd 3/9; Dalmia Cement pref 101/8; Bengal Telephone ordy 22/8; Patna Electric 19; Burn and Co ordy 337; Hukumchand Steel 12/12; Indian Iron 52; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 4/8; Steel Corporation ordy 8/3; Steel Corporation pref 97/8; British India Corporation ordy 4/5; Dunlop Rubber ordy 22/4; Bengal Paper ordy 107/8.

Teas: Borpukhuri 10/10; Gungaram 384; East India 11/14; Hasimara 47/14; Rutema 12/4 small lot; Teenali 15.—A.P.

PROVINCIAL LOANS

Promissory Notes in respect of applications to all the Provincial Loans are now ready and will be delivered at the counter of the Public Debt Office against relative receipts duly discharged.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept 22.

	Cwts.
Wheat	20,054
Linseed	9,453
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	175
Poppyseed	593
Groundnuts	6,490
Castorseed	3,950
Rice	3,826
Myrabollams	404
Mowraseed	275
Gram	2,429
Joowar	1 812
Maize	20
Barley	617
Bajree	615
Indian Sugar	9,437

A. I. T. U. C. Sessions

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

The open session of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held at Delhi on the 24th and 25th October, 1937.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 17th day of September 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	32,31,15,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	177.29,47,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	3,82,73,000
Total Notes issued	213.43,35,000
Total Liabilities	213,43,35,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 58.43 per cent.	

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,85,98,000
Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000
Total of A	124,72,21,000
Rupee Coin	61,32,63,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	27,38,51,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	nil.
Total Assets	213,43,35,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on 17th September 1937.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government x	13,10,05,000
(b) Banks	29,42,47,000
(c) Others	56,12,000
Bills Payable	8,36,000
Other Liabilities	84,88,000
Rupees	54,01,88,000

x Includes £74,100 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	32,30,04,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,11,000
Rupee Coin	4,78,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,41,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	nil.
(b) External	nil.
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	nil.
Balances held abroad*	13,00,08,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	nil.
Other Loans and Advances	5,41,000
Investments	7,70,22,000
Other Assets	86,83,000
Rupees	54,01,88,000

*Includes Cash and Short term securities.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-9-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.012 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.4 degrees 2.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.0 degrees 1.4 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 91 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 1.72 inches

Total rainfall during the month 12.02 inches

Total rainfall during the year 66.77 inches

Weather remark: Thunder and rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-9-37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2020 miles away with its epicentral region apparently to the north of Anam was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 13 hrs. 23 mts. I.S.T. on Tuesday the 21st September 1937.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

cotton waste; 35 cases cotton yarn; 210 bags g nut without shell; 86 bags cone yarn.

From Pellichery: 100 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 152 bags sandalwood billat; 97 jottas coir yarn.

From Colombo: 50 bales mattress fibre.

From Tuticorin: 30 cases cone yarn.

S S Pres. Pierce Agents F F Campbell from Los Angles: 100 bags borax.

From Hongkong: 55 cases electric torches, 166 cases fire crackers.

From Manila: 38 cases oil well machinery;

From Singapore: 600 bags sago flour; 160 bags betelnuts.

From San Francisco: 64 cases cud fruit; 51 cases cud asparagus; 15 cases drugs and medicines; 15 cases tomato catsup; 101 ctns cud sardins; 60 cases cud prunes; 130 drums lubg oil; 104 dms auto batteries.

From Penang: 100 slabs refined tin.

From Colombo: 207 bundles mattress fibre; 129 chests tea.

From Kobe: 268 cases w/n piecegoods, 25 cases art silk shirting; 30 cases ctn and art silk piecegoods; 30 cases silk goods; 26 cases w/n and cotton piecegoods; 96 cases cotton piecegoods; 45 cases thrown yarn; 40 cases methal crystals; 50 cases silk yarn.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Sept 22

B I S N ss Nalgora of 4101 reg tons Captain J Endersby arrived on 21st instant from Karachi via Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi and Port Okha with general cargo.

J Finlay ss Serbino of 2647 reg tons Captain F T Mills arrived from Dunkerk via Middlesbrough, Hull, Port Said, Suez and Port Sudan with general cargo.

L Edwards ss Drachenfels of 3878 reg tons, Captain O Groat arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire, Lingah, Lunder Abbas, Muscat and Porebunder with groundnuts and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 22-9-37

S S Bamora (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Kathiawar Coast Ports and Karachi.

S S Maloja (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo

S S Castalia (Ach L) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi, Marmagoa and Kathiawar Coast Ports

DEPARTURES

Scindia Steam Navg ss Jalarajan of 3148 reg tons Captain C Gale sailed for Calcutta via Madras with local cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D ss Bacaan of 4913 reg tons Captain H Lennox sailed for Rangoon with local cargo.

B I S N ss Bandra of 1893 reg tons, Captain T E Murphy sailed for Basra via Verawal, Kathiawar Coast Ports Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

L Edwards ss Neuenfels of 4956 reg tons, Captain G Beispel sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept 22

3 Weissenfels 4852 Karachi 25-9 L Edwards
Liana 4074 Port Said 1-10 L Dreyfus
Linaria 2014 Hull 23-9 Grahams T
7 City of Barcelona 3524 Karachi 26-9 K Nixon
Roxby 2605 Hull 2-10 Grahams Trading.
10 Karanja 4646 Durban 29-9 M M
11 Serbino 2647 Karachi 24-9 J Finlay
12 Drachenfels 3879 Bremen 27-9 L Edwards.
14 Nalgora 4101 Antwerp 29-9 M M
15 Neuenfels 4996 Antwerp 22-9 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

Vasna 2026 Busrah 23-9 M M
5 Janaki 530 M Coast 22-9 Malabar Steamship
6 Irland 1528 U K, 26-9 L Dreyfus
8 Ozarda 3037 Japan 23-9 M M
16 Indira 278 N F, N F, The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jalarajan 3148 Calcutta 22-9 Scindia S N
D/E Murada 3382 Calcutta 25-9 M M
K Ellora 2386 N F, N F, M M
N Oostcappelle 348 M Coast 22-9 Merchant S N
O Gurna 322[illegible] Karachi 23-9 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 2-10-37 P and O
Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and S N
Manela 30-9-37 M M

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 29-9-37 Anchor Line
City of Kobe 15-10-37 J Finlay
City of Canterbury 2-10-37 K Nixon
Harmodius 9-10-37 J Finlay

FROM OSLO

Waynegate 1-10-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 16-10-37 N Y K
Havana Maru 26-9-37 O S Kaisha
Borneo Maru 8-10-37 O S Kaisha
Gamaria 28-9-37 M M
Corfu 15-10-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 8-10-37 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 28-9-37 P and O S N

FROM HAMBURG

Kybfels 28-9-37 L Edwards
Falkenfels 26-9-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Van Buren 30-9-37 F F Campbell
Vichita 8-10-37 L Edwards
Steel Ranger 28-9-37 M M

FROM BASRA

Baroda 29-9-37 M M
Varsova 25-9-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalganga 25-9-37 Scindia S N

FROM BASSEIN

Jaltarang 24-9-37 Scindia S N

FROM RANGOON

Ormara 28-9-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 2-10-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 23-9-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Nalgora 29-9-37 M M
Corfu 16-10-37 M M
Cathay 23-10-37 P and O
Strathair 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia 24-9-37 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 25-10-37 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Falkenfels 26-9-37 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-10-37 L Edwards
Trifels 28-9-37 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Hayes 29-10-37 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Conte Bian Camano 29-9-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino
Ozarda 23-9-37 M M
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Havana Maru 11-10-37 O S K
Conte Rosso 19-10-37 Lloyd Triestino
Anyo Maru 15-10-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR KARACHI

City of Barcelona 25-9-37 K Nixon
Vita 25-9-37 M M
Ellora 26-9-37 M M
Vessenies 25-9-37 L Edwards

FOR BASRA

Ganora 25-9-37 M M
Vasna 23-9-37 M M
Sandra 22-9-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 25-9-37 M M
Takliwa 13-10-37 M M

FOR HULL

Linaria 23-9-37 Graham's Tradg Co.
Roxby 2-10-37 Graham Trading

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Jalarajan 18-9-37
S S Clan Murray 18-9-37
S S Rinda 18-9-37
S S Jenaki 20-9-37
S S Vasna 20-9-37
S S Parvati 20-9-37
S S Oostcappelle 20-9-37
S S Sonava 25-9-37
S S Gurna 22-9-37

EXPORTS

S S Nalgora for Hull: 120 bags rapeseed G Gokalchand; 29 bags yellow millet G Gokalchand; 292 bags g nuts in shell G Gokalchand, 1167 bags linseed K Devchand; 2920 bags g nuts cake K Devchand; 1400 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji; 700 bags linseed oil cake L Dreyfus; 5057 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 2930 bundles teakwood scantlings S D D Gilder.

For Antwerp: 350 bales cotton raw J Karsondas.

For London: 113 bales cotton rags Barot Bros; 7 bales woollen rags E Noorbhoy; 10 bales jute rags E Noorbhoy; 306 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 3360 bags g nut cakes K Devchand; 7469 bags g nut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 8400 bags g nut oil cakes L Dreyfus; 5360 bags g nut oil cakes The Cotton Agents; 2790 bags g nut oil cakes H Rawji; 2660 bags linseed oil cakes H Rawji; 1350 bgs linseed oil cakes F Shariffbhai; 2030 bgs g nut oil cake F Shariffbhai; 50 bags wool raw C Lister; 22 bales cowhides tanned Ralli Bros; 19 bales cowhides tanned P E Boyer and Sons; 320 bags groundnut B Balwant; 1000 bags bone meal A Dawn.

For Ghent: 110 bundles cotton raw H Karsondas.

S S Roxby for Hull: 1000 bags myrabollams P Mathradas.

S S Linaria for Liverpool: 3395 bags g nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

S S Ozarda for Hongkong: 62 bales grey cotton yarn E D Sassoon; 38 bales cotton m twist K Chelaram; 36 bales cotton grey yarn P Madhavani.

For Kobe: 4074 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool: 150 bales wool raw Ralli Bros; 60 bundles ducks K Nixon; 1360 bags g nut oil cake F Shariffbhai; 1360 bags g nut oil cake P M Kataria.

For Fremantle: 15 cases condiments M M Poojiaji.

S S Drachenfels for Gdynia: 119 bales cotton raw A H Diab.

For Mersina: 25 bales cotton grey yarn Sassoon J David;

For Gothenburg: 10 bales cotton fly Champalal.

For Antwerp: 180 bags kardi seeds G Gokalchand.

For Hamburg: 14 casks cattle gnts Ad. Meyer; 4800 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 409 bags gum Schering-Kahlbaun (India); 1400 bags g nut oil cakes L Dreyfus; 55 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Rotterdam: 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S Neuenfels for Antwerp: 1500 pockets g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Hamburg: 40 bags turmeric E Manjee; 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Istambul: 36 bales cotton g yarn A E Ejel.

For Suez: 20 bales cotton grey sheeting A H Diab; 18 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Port Said: 15 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Varna: 40 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta: 27 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab; 10 bales cotton g yarn A E Ejel.

IMPORTS

S S Mickage Maru No. 18 Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha from Singapore: 1961 bags sago flour; 754 bags betelnuts; 738 bundles rattans.

From Tokyo: 47 cases clocks; 88 cases toys; 220 cases cotton yarn.

From Moji: 62 cases ground glass; 174 pieces sanitary earthenware, 646 bags glass bottles.

From Osaka: 100 pkgs sulphur; 86 bs rubber belting; 492 cases cotton piecegoods; 185 cases rayon yarn; 50 cases harmless chemicals, 25 cases w/n piecegoods; 565 cases glassware; 95 cases glass bangles; 89 cases dyed flannels; 100 cases aluminium circles; 366 cases cotton fents; 244 cases cotton yarn; 85 cases art silk yarn; 112 cases iron pipe fittings; 20 cases rayon piecegoods; 285 cases enamelledware; 348 cases glass bottles, 104 cases spg and weaving machines; 143 drums aniline dye; 200 cases flat bar; 100 bags white dextrine; 780 coils galvd iron wire; 40 bags tale; 754 cases porcelainware.

From Kobe: 35 bales silk yarn; 241 cs rayon yarn; 73 cases silk goods; 160 cases art silk yarn; 57 cases celluloid bangles; 299 cases woollen piecegoods; 124 cases auto parts and accessories; 180 bs woollen yarn; 72 cases cotton fents; 706 cases art silk and cotton piecegoods; 988 cases cotton and rayon piecegoods; 67 cases art silk piecegoods; 111 cases rayon piecegoods; 712 cases cotton piecegoods; 220 bales strawboards; 50 bundles glass bottles; 50 cases insect coil; 123 cases refined camphor; 55 pieces motor car tyres; 143 chests green tea; 21 cases cycle parts; 30 cases wall block.

From Yokohama: 287 cases silk piecegoods; 834 cases r and c mix piecegoods; 125 cases rayon yarn; 32 cases rayon ps goods; 30 cases cotton piecegoods.

From Nagoya: 330 bundles boxes in shook; 112 bags stone powder; 50 cases napthalene ball; 121 cases grey cotton shirting, 75 cases rayon yarn; 323 cases glassware; 632 cases porcelainware; 227 cases earthen tiles.

S S Gogra Agents M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 3306 tons coal.

From Vizagapatam: 331 bags peepal.

From Madras: 24 cases rubber solutions; 68 drums g nut oil; 164 borahs

(Continued in col. 5.)

Considerable Cotton To Go Into Loans At Present Level

HEDGE SELLING DIMINISHING

Cotton An Attractive Purchase On All Declines

BOMBAY, September 21.

Present prices are low enough and will cover all cost of carrying charges under loan proposals. Thus large quantities are likely to go under loans.

Prices are attractive now purchases must be made on all declines. Hedge selling will diminish at present prices and trade and investment impressive support at 8 1/2 cent. level is bound to appear.

Trading on the New York cotton market was not interesting with the hesitant attitude not attracted by Bombay and Liverpool buying, the latter being influenced by a steadier Stock market and a modification of the Japanese ban on cotton imports.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady but prices declined on October liquidation prior to the first notice day on September 28, reports that 8 per cent of fine goods mills are to curtail production for one week and continued favourable weather for picking and ginning. The market then steadied up when hedge selling activities dwindled with further trade price-fixing.

The market opened 2 points up with December 8.65 and reached 8.67 which was the highest level reached before noon. In the afternoon the market was quiet and prices declined 6 points from the highest level and December was quoted 8.61 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a decline of 2 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.93c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to 3 points down. Spot cotton prices were again unchanged at 8.70c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with January 5.14. Speculators found no incentive to operate in either way and Bombay buying met light hedging. Later on there was straddle selling hedging and local realising against trade buying. The market closed at a decline of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices were 2 points down at 5.27d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with improved demand. Sakels futures gained 10 points and Uppers closed 7 to 9 points higher.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton market was firm with short covering and better trade demand. Sakels futures closed 17 to 12 points up and Ashmouni contracts gained 13 to 10 points.

LOAN EFFECTS

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—

After repeated delays the Administration's terms on the Loan programme made their appearance yesterday and the effect, so far, has been of a "bearish" character. We are not surprised at this as, from the farmers' point of view, conditions seem to us to be unattractive. At the outset, it was argued by some here that the plan would have a "bullish" influence and would curtail pressure from the South, and particular stress was laid on the fact that a distinct curtailment of production next season was foreshadowed, it being even stated by a few that, with the subsidy confined to 65 per cent of the present production, a 35 per cent reduction in the acreage next season was indicated, but this, to our mind, is based on a very flimsy if not inaccurate conclusion. It is true that Government control of production, providing that many farmers bind themselves to agree to the policy, will probably result in some lessening of the area in cultivation in our commodity, but what this will be will depend on circumstances and, at present, it is entirely wrapped in mystery. As far as we can judge, the confining of the subsidy to 65 per cent of the present season's production is merely a question of finance and this view is supported by a statement which appears to-day that, if the funds authorised by Congress permit, this quota will be raised. There are various points in the Loan terms which are a little confusing, but, broadly speaking, the fact stands out that it is an effort by the Government to placate political feelings in the South, coupled with a distinct desire to avoid any weight of cotton being absorbed in the Loan but rather to induce the farmer to market his product freely. As the condition that all cotton should be sold by July 31st, 1938, in order to secure the subsidy, clearly establishes the wish of the authorities to move the cotton into consumption and on a competitive basis with other growths. It should be borne in mind that a considerable portion of the crop consists of qualities superior to middling 7/8" which command a premium, and, therefore, unless prices go substantially below the basis of the Loan, the producer will see little reason for placing his cotton there as, together with the subsidy, he will be obtaining a reasonably satisfactory price; whereas, if he takes advantage of the Government Loan offer, carrying charges will accrue. There is little reason to recapitulate, in detail, the terms as they have been widely published. All we are endeavouring to show is that from our viewpoint, the policy is mainly directed to as speedy distribution of the crop as possible, whilst affording a cushion in case the present large yield should engender some demoralisation amongst the growers.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. December Highest (11-41 a.m.)	8.67+04
N. Y. December Lowest (3 p.m.)	8.61—02
Liverpool January Highest	5.16+01
Liverpool January Lowest	5.12—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Narrow trading conditions continue. Southern hedging and American straddle selling taken by trade and Bombay buying. Sentiment still very mixed. Some increase in October Bureau expected.

New York.—Fixations offset hedge selling. Market may advance slightly but think ultimately lower.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Less hedge selling shorts covering trade buying Japan reported to be resuming import permits farmers beginning taking advantage of loan good undertone."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Weather is favourable for picking market sustained by spinners buying spot cotton freely spinners are mostly short of cotton our opinion is that prices are near bottom.

New York:—Market declining under hedge selling.

Consider market definitely buying zone but improvement likely to be slow.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Think short positions should start to cover and advise outright purchases on scale down on belief considerable cotton will go into loan at present prices.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 21.

October	8.73—02
December	8.61—02
January	8.67
March	8.75—02
May	8.86—02
July	8.86—02
Middling Spot	8.93—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 21.

October	8.69—03
December	8.70
January	8.73—01
Middling Spot	8.70
11 a.m. Ranges—	
October	8.75/8.75
December	8.65/8.65
January	8.69/8.69
Noon Call.—	
October	8.78
December	8.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Sept. 21.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	73,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 21.

September	5.05—02
October	5.05—02
November	5.07—02
December	5.10—02
January	5.13—02
February	5.16—02
March	5.19—02
April	5.22—01
May	5.25—01
June	5.27—01
July	5.29—02
August	5.31—02
September	5.33—01
Middling Spot	5.27—02
10-12 quotations.—	
October	5.06
January	5.14

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 21.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
September	8.34
F.G.F. Spot	8.65

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 21.

BROACH.-	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.35
Fine (Good staple)	4.50
Superfine (Good staple)	4.65
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	4.45
Superfine (No 1 staple)	4.60
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.75
BENGAL—	
Good	3.66
Fully Good	3.76
Fine	3.91

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 183; highest 183 1/2; lowest 182 3/4; closing 183 1/2

Oomra D/J. op. 163; highest 163 1/2; lowest 163; closing 163 1/2.

Bengal D/J. op. 140 1/4; highest 140 1/2; lowest 139 3/4; closing 140 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-10-37) Rs 6 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 20 3/4.

LONDON SEEDS
London, Sept. 21.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton September sellers	£13/8/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Sept/Oct. sellers	£15/6/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Sept/Oct. paid	£15/15/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton Sept-Oct. sellers	£14/17/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton September sellers	£14/17/6

LONDON RUBBER
London, Sept. 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed per lb. sellers 8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Following a small decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 183/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and with buying and selling being equal prices remained stationary. There was a limited turnover and the tone of the market was very steady.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened one point up and Broach A/M delivery remained steady at Rs. 183/12 in the local market which closed quiet but steady at 5 p.m. as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	183 8 0
Oomra D/J	162 12 0
Bengal D/J	140 8 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Bengal Fine	148/51
Bengal F.G	141/45
C. P. 1	169/71
C. P. 2	164/66
Arvi	164/66
Ellichpur	164/66
Berar	159/64
Khandesh	154/59
Jalna/Sailu	154/59
Burwah Sanavad	157/62
Mathia	134/39
Broach Fine	175/79
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	209/14
Surat	224/26
Navsari	234/36
Kampala	344/46

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept 22

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Barsi and Nagar		33
Total Oomras		33
Dholera		600
Sind-Punjab	492	2,750
Broach		137
Coompta and Dharwar	86	1,163
Westerns-Northerns		137
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		229
Egyptian, African and Sudan		9,064
Total	578	14,125

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 16th Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	933	16,243
Japan and China	300	17,822
Coast Ports	1,200	1,884
Up-country by Rail		11,999
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		3,935
Total	2,433	51,883

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 21-9-37	1662000	1284000
Receipts yesterday 21-9-337	73000	56000
Exports to date 21-9-37	593000	548000
Stock at Ports 17-9-37	1983000	1687000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-9-37	1049000	1498000
Stock at Liverpool 17-9-37	691000	736000
Visible Supply 17-9-37	3960000	4050000
Quantity in sight 17-9-37	2141000	1966000
Quantity out of sight 17-9-37	1062000	1168000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept. 21.

	Sak.	Ash.	Giza.
November	15.20+17.		13.63+31.
December		11.09+11.	
January	15.22+12.		13.64+22.
February		11.14+10.	

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

	Giza.	Upper.
Spot	7.81+ 4.	6.98+2.
October	7.12+10.	6.41+7.
November	7.15+10.	6.31+7.
December	7.19+10.	
January 1938	7.31+10.	6.32+6.
March	7.40+10.	6.37+6.
May	7.45+ 8.	6.42+8.
July	7.54+11.	6.46+9.

Cotton Straddles

New York—Liverpool:—

October 166 Jan. 188 March 192 May 193 at Cross Rate 4.94 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 183—Liverpool May 1938 5.23 Rs. 44 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 183—New York May 5.86 Rs. 16 at Cross Rate 4.95 3/4.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 19/20th September	5
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	13,547
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	17,263
Decrease	3,716

Cotton Teji Mandi

Bombay, Sept 22

Broach A/M-	
Monthly	6 12 0
Teji diff Rs. 5	1 12 0
Teji diff Rs. 10	1 0 0
Mandi diff Rs. 5	1 12 0
Mandi diff Rs. 10	1 0 0
Yearly	21 4 0
Teji on Rs. 25	2 0 0

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept. 22.

November	63.30
December	63.60—60

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept. 22.

September	237.50—230
November	232.30—220
December	232.40—230
January	232.00—160
March	233.40—50

LINSEED OIL.
London, Sept. 21.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. October paid 29/7 1/2

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Jan/Apr. sellers 29/7 1/2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Yesterday London gold prices improved one penny to £7-0-3. London-Paris Exchange rate registered a sharp rise of 172 points at 144.93 on the announcement that the French Budget will show a surplus. Dollar-Sterling cross rate closed at 4.95 3/4. London silver prices remained unchanged at 19 13/16 for spot and 19 11/16 for forward. There was no special feature and business was small America was a buyer but sellers were reserved. New York and Montreal prices were also unchanged and Shanghai 1. l. on London was quoted 1.2 7/16. The local market is fluctuating around present level with a moderate turnover. Speculators see nothing in the situation increase risks at present and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range.

GOLD

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 12 0
Bhadarva delivery	34 12 0
Aso delivery	34 10 6
Aso Teji-mandi	0 5 0

SILVER

Ready	51 2 0
Bhadarva delivery	51 2 0
Aso delivery	51 3 6
Aso Teji-mandi	0 13 6

LONDON SILVER.
London, Sept. 21.

Spot	19 13/16
Forward	19 11/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept. 21.

London gold bars fine per oz £7/0/3

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Cotton.—Weather favourable; slightly warmer; continued rains in North Florida. The Daily Official U.S. Government forecast says: "Western Belt partly cloudy; all balance of entire Belt generally fair."

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept. 21.

September	44.65
December	44.45
March	44.90

N. Y. Silver

New York, Sept. 21.

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 22

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£51-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£51-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£58-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 44-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 51-0-0
Tone: Steady	

LONDON METALS

London, Sept. 21.

Copper	£51 11 3
Spelter	£20 15 0
Lead	£20 8 9
Tin	£260 12 6

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept. 22

Yesterday Liverpool wheat market was firm as sellers were reserved owing to prices being Candian and American parity following increased freight rates Winnipeg and Chicago markets were steady on better exports and reduction in visible supply though Southern hemisphere crop reports were generally favourable.

The wheat position judged from a statistical point does not make a favourable reading. European political situation is responsible for the present firmness. The local market was easy to-day following a decline of 24 points in Argentine linseed. In London Bombay linseed was easy and prices were reduced by 2 1/2 shillings. Wheat market was fairly steady and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	8 3 6
Wheat January	5 10 3
Wheat May	5 6 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept. 21.

October £13-7-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	36 12 0
Highest	37 0 0
Lowest	36 8 0
Closing	36 12 0
Cottonseeds Sept.—	
Opening	16 / 8
Highest	16 8 0
Lowest	16 6 6
Closing	16 / 6
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	32 10 0
Highest	32 12 6
Lowest	32 9 0
Closing	32 12 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	34 10 0
Highest	34 14 0
Lowest	34 10 0
Closing	34 10 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	18 11 0
Highest	18 13 0
Lowest	18 11 0
Closing	18 12 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

December	105 5/8d.
October	105 7/8d.
March	100 3/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 21.

September	dol 1.05 3/8.
December	dol 1.05 3/4.
May	dol 1.07 5/8.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-5-0.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-5-6.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-6-0.

Kesar Rs. 10-11-0.

Sarava Rs. 10-4-0.

Java spot F. 7.00 nominal.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 22.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/14
3 per cent 1951/54 100/4
4 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/14
5 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4
per cent 1943 Bonds 108/2
per cent 1960/70 112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/4
5 per cent 939/44 105/10
5 per cent 1940/43 108/4
1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan 103/14

TAX FREES

per cent 1953/55 112
per cent 1945/55 120/1
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 103/8
per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

per cent B P I 1974 109
per cent M Deb 1974 108/8
per cent M Deb 1949 118
per cent 1954 131
6 per cent K P I 1956 131

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/15 and closed at Rs. 97 with a limited turnover. The tone was very steady.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 22.

B. C. RATES 1 T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D O 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 1/4
Bank's buying T T 266 1/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,082
Bank's buying T T 1,107

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 81

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 7/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95 3/4 21st instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 22nd instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 22nd instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 7/16 22nd instant.
Java/London 8.95 1/2 22nd instant.
London/Paris 144.93 21st instant.
London/Belgium 29.43 3/4 21st instant.
London/Switzerland 21.58 21st instant.
London/Berlin 12.35 1/4 21st instant.
London/Stockholm 19.29 1/2 21st instant.
London/New York 4.95 5/8 21st instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.97 3/4 21st instant.
London/Italy 94.16 21st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-2 20th instant.
Gold £7-0-3 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 20th instant
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 21st instant.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 20th instant
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 21st instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 20th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 20th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 20th instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 21st instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 21.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 7/8
3 1/2 per cent	91 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 7/8
3 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	75

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 22nd September 1937, tenders to the amount of £15,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 29th September 1937, on the same conditions as previously announced.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Sept. 21.

T. T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	4.95.62
Paris	144 93
Berlin	12.36 1/4
Madrid	73.50
Amsterdam	8.97 11/16
Brussels	29.43 3/4
Milan	94.16
Berne	21.58
Prague	141.87

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 21.

October December 9d.

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 21.

December	2.33+1
March	2.36+3
May	2.38+3
July	2.39+2

London Sugar

London, Sept. 21.

March sd.6/6 1/2d.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Sept. 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8 1/4

Feverish Buying On Stock Exchange

COTTON MILL SHARES REACH NEW HIGH LEVELS

Tata Steels Firm

BOMBAY: September 22.

The local Stock Exchange was cheerful to-day with active and impressive speculative buying in Cotton Mill shares.

Cotton Mill shares reached new high levels and there was considerable short covering.

Professional Operators who have a hold on the market are giving constant support and prices reached new high levels.

Prospects for the Indian Textile Industry continue to be rosy and as long as the Sino-Japanese tension will continue the main trend of prices will be upward. Too rapid advances will be followed by impressive recessions, but we think it dangerous to have short interest in Cotton Mill shares although present prices largely discount the improved outlook.

Tata Steel shares also moved up with a better enquiry. There was Professional support and the undertone of the market was very good and prices closed at about the highest level.

At this time of the year our Stock Exchange is generally booming up with speculative enthusiasm and last year we had sharp and hurricane movement in Steel shares. This year Cotton Mill shares have become popular and Bombay Dyeing is leading the market.

TEXTILE SHARES
BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	365 0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs 25)	1116 4
100 CENTURY	285 0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	322 8
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	231 14
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	117 8
250 Davia	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	425 0
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-11-0
100 Finlay (Rs. 3.)	162 8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	251 4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1790 0
100 Indore	75 0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	136 4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	382 8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	700 0
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1200 0
250 Model	60 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	125 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	318 12
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46 8
100 Phoenix (10)	325 0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73 12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2330 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	123 12
100 SWADESHI (Rs 5)	321 4
100 Swan (nil)	127 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1440 0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	850 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	116 12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30 12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1553 12
125-500 I Conty (Rs 7-8)	383 12
50-100 India (Rs 2-8)	143 4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127 0
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9 6
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	150 8
INSURANCE	
100-50 Empire (Rs 14)	995 0
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	15 12
20 Mercantile	53 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44 0
200 Oriental (125)	4900 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	8-0-0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1630 0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	14 0
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	131 9
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	182 8
10 Broach	14 2
100 Karachi (4)	271 4
100 Poona (4)	212 8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	212 0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	163 12
1000 TATA POWER Rs. (40)	1445 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	960 0
100 C. Province	97 0
100 Dhond Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	95 12
99 Mamura on	97 8
100 Pachora Jamner	94 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99-8 XD
500 Tapti Valley	762 8
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	11 3
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3 4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	52 4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	67 8
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-33-6)	1632 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	351 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	326 4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	176 4
200 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	876 4
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	224 6
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	763 12
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 63 3	252 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5 12
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs 2-8)	103 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	169 6
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	55 0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	575 0
100 I Radio Ord (15)	510 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	735 0
30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	94 8
15 Scindia	29 4
25 Tata Oil Mill	33 8
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1580 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	307 8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	76 0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	105 1
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	100 1
7 p.c Tata Hydro	159 6
7½ p.c Tata Power	1577 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	703 12
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c Andhra Valley	109 4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 0
7 p.c Sholapur	83 12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109 10

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Bombay Dyeing (1072/8) 1082 1102 1100 1115 1105 1122 1115
Century (271/4) 278 285 282 285
Central India (310) 313 320 318 321 318 322 323 322
Kohinoor (376/4) 378 382 381 383 382
New Great (300) 310 315 306 315 311 322 317 318
Simplex (116/14) 119 120 123
Swadeshi (313/2) 317 325 318 323 322 321
Associated Cement (149/8) 149/4 150
Andhra (1637/8) 1645 1640 1630
Tata Hydro (163/2) 163
Tata Power (1437/8) 1445 1440 1443 1442 1450 1442 1445
Tram. Ord. (131/14) 131/14 131/9
T. Steel Dfd. (1580) 1585 1605 1602 1615 1607 1615 1611 1630 1620 1632
T. Steel Ord. (344) 345/8 346/8 346 347 350 349 351/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (169/4) 169/4
Bellapur (175/10) 176
B. Steam (228/2) 228 226 225
B. Burma (750) 751 758 756 761 762 763

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Water Works Com.	—
American Gas and Electric	30
American Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.m.	36
Electric Power and Light	16
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd.	33
American Tel. and Tel	160 1/4
Western Union Telg	34
Erie Railway	11
New York Central Railway	28 3/4
Pennsylvania Railway	32
U. S. Rubber	42
Boeing Airplane	26
American Smelting	73
Bethelehem Steel	74
Crucible Steel	57
United States Steel	88 1/2
Youngstown Sheet	63
Anaconda Copper Mining	41 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	54
Chrysler	95
General Motors	50 1/2
General Electric	44 3/4
Union Carbid	88
Socony Oil	18 1/4
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	58
National Dairy	17
Amr. Tob B.	75
Chase Bank	42
National City Bank	37
Amerex	22 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	600
Firestone Rubber	29
Douglas Aircraft	40

Some improvements; closed steady. Market outlook still indefinite. Turnover 980,000 shares. Amr. Smelting has declared dol 1 3/4 dividend.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Sept. 21.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£77 7/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91 5/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Colsols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£109
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£13 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£95 1/2
National Bank of India	£41 3/8
P and O Bonking Corporation	£10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Sept. 21.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 to 1/2 per cent.

Interest Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Sept. 21.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	40/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels October sellers	45/6
Wheat South Australian parcels September sellers	443

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No B. 1065

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1937

Jawahar Condemns Princes' Reactionary Role

THEIR ENTRY INTO FEDERATION WILL CREATE FURTHER DIFFICULTIES

(From Our Correspondent).

BEWAR, (By Mail).

On Sept. 18, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Bewar. At the Railway station he was received by prominent citizens. Then he was taken out in a huge procession through the main bazar which was beautifully decorated.

He addressed a public meeting at Mission ground. Loud speakers were installed. His speech lasted for an hour and a quarter and was heard by over seven thousand men and women.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru thanked the different public and mercantile associations for the addresses and purses presented to him but informed them that he would not be satisfied with mere eulogies. He wanted the Congress organizations to be strengthened everywhere and the mission of the Congress spread all over the country.

He said that he was an enemy of the present constitution and would like the country to fight it tooth and nail.

REACTIONARY PRINCES.

Pandit Nehru deplored the reactionary character of the Indian princes. They were joining the Federation, he said, simply to increase their difficulties. He strongly criticized the proposed scheme of the return of certain portion of the Merwara to the adjoining states and exhorted the people to oppose it as it was quite improper for the Government to throw them under the rule of Princes.

Panditji dwelt at length on the condition of the local workers who were being badly treated.

He opined that a Commissioner who could levy punitive tax on 1,400 workers for the fault of the Police which could not keep order was quite an unfit official. He was astonished to see that the workers, mill-owners and the general public did not raise their voice against this injustice. Panditji exhorted the workers to be united and remarked that those who created dissensions were enemies of the workers.

The local municipality also read an address of welcome to the Congress President unofficially.

The Congress President also paid a flying visit to the Jain Gurukul where he made a short speech. He told the students that training was necessary for success in every vocation of life.

Mr. Mukutbeharilal Bhargava gave a tea party in honour of the Congress President in the morning. About 200 distinguished people of the town and province attended.

Indian Casualties In Shanghai

Two Killed And 10 Wounded

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Replying to Mr. Mangal Singh's questions regarding the Maharaja of Nabha, interned at Kodaikanal, the Leader of the House stated that the Government were unaware of any deterioration in the health of the detenu. The last report for the half-year ending June 30, 1937, stated that his health was good.

Mr. Parsons, the Foreign Secretary, replying to Mr. A. Ayyangar, gave full information regarding Indians in Shanghai which reached the Government. The total number of Indian subjects in Shanghai District is believed to be about 3,500 whereof two have been killed and 10 wounded up to September 9. No estimate is possible of loss of property.

Opportunity has been taken to evacuate a large number of Indians by the transport 'Elephanta' for Calcutta. The number officially embarked were 151 men, 260 women and 362 children but it is probable that a few more men were on board without registration and that some of women and children, already evacuated to Hongkong will join the ship there.

They consist mainly of watchmen and their families with a few numbers of police and jail staff and are reported in many cases to be destitute.

In Tientsin District there are reported to be 70 Indians and in Peking District about 20 but no damage to them or their property has been reported up to September 9.

As the House will have seen the fighting has somewhat receded from the International Settlement in Shanghai and danger to inhabitants and their property there is therefore now less.—A.P.

NATIONALIST DAILIES FOR CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: September 22.

A declaration was taken yesterday of a new nationalist English daily named "The Hindustan Standard" to be conducted by the organisers of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika." The paper is expected to appear at the beginning of October.

"Jugantar", a new vernacular nationalist daily, has just appeared. Mr. T. K. Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrit Bazaar Patrika," is the Managing Director.—A. P.

The Madras Government have constituted with effect from September 21, a Film Censor Board with the authority to examine and certify films as suitable for public exhibition in the presidency.

TRI-COLOUR OVER MADRAS CORPORATION (RIPON) BUILDING

For the first time in the history of Madras, the Tri-Colour National Flag was hoisted over the Ripon (Corporation) Building, by the Mayor, Mr. Sriramulu Naidu.

Cawnpore Labour Trouble

Jawahar Warns Against Strike On Trifling Issue

LUCKNOW: September 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was apprised of the Cawnpore labour situation through 'phone yesterday by Mr. Balkrishna Sharma, President of the Cawnpore City Congress Committee.

It seems Panditji does not want that a general strike should be resorted to for trifling affairs. He is expected to issue a statement regarding the situation shortly.

Pandit Jawaharlal, it is understood, will be leaving for Cawnpore on Saturday next, to acquaint himself with the situation there.

Panditji attended the meeting of the U.P. Assembly Congress Party held last night. He will leave for Allahabad to-night.—United Press.

Pandit Nehru Confers With Employers

CAWNPORE, September 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spent a couple of hours here on his way to Lucknow from Ajmere to-day. He had discussions with the representatives of the Employers' Association at the Upper India Chamber of Commerce hall where he was acquainted by them with their point of view of the labour situation and the consequent lockout in some of the mills.

It is understood they also emphasised their view point that the City Congress Committee was openly siding with the workers in their breach of discipline and violent activities.

Pandit Nehru is reported to have brought to the notice of the employers that it was due to the influence of the Congress that workers had maintained discipline and forbearance in the face of difficulties.

Pandit Nehru also had discussions with the local Congress and labour leaders. He left for Lucknow this evening.

Madras, Sept. 20: Japan continues to purchase a lot of scrap iron from India. S. S. "Penang Maru," which arrived in Madras Harbour, is shipping about 1,300 tons of scrap iron, consisting of all sorts of materials from unserviceable nails to locomotive wheels and steel girders.

STATES AND FEDERATION

Satyamurthi's Question In Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi put a string of questions in the Central Assembly regarding Indian states and Federation.

Sir N. N. Sircar, the Leader of the House stated: "The replies sent by the Darbars of the Indian States to the letter sent to them by the Viceroy, enquiring about the terms on which they were prepared to enter Federation, are still under consideration and further discussions have not yet been initiated. The views of the states on the general terms of the Instrument of Accession are still under consideration."

Question: Is it a fact that most of the major points of negotiation between His Majesty's Government and individual states have been settled?

Answer: No.

Question: Has an agreement been arrived at between Jodhpur and the crown in connection with salt?

Answer: No such agreement has been arrived at in recent years.

Question: What are the outstanding questions between the states and His Majesty's Government or the Government of India?

Answer: It is not in the public interest to give this information.—Associated Press.

THREE KISAN CONFERENCES NEXT WEEK

(From Our Correspondent).

SINNER, Sept. 21.

Dr. Bhutekar, the premier peasant leader of Nasik District, has organised a series of three Kisan Conferences in three Talukas of the district during the ensuing week.

The Niphad Taluka Kisan Conference will be held at Rui, Devagaon, at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 27th September, under the presidentship of Baburao S. Hire, M. L.A.

The Sinner Taluka Kisan Conference will be held at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th September, under the presidentship of Bala Saheb Marathe, the Secretary of the Maharashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh.

The Nasik Taluka Kisan Conference will be held at Bhagur at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th September, under the presidentship of Vasantarao Naik, M.L.A.

Questions of land revenue debt redemption, moratorium, distribution of Government lands, forest and grazing grounds, free and compulsory education, adult suffrage, irrigation cess, village rates takavi, the betterment of cattle and other allied questions will be considered at these conferences.

It is understood that Kisan Sabhas will be inaugurated in all these talukas as a result of the deliberations of these conferences. The Nasik Kisan Committee will also be formed at no distant date.

Progress In Hedjaz

IBN SAUD'S PLANS FOR MODERNISING HOLY LAND OF ISLAM

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

That Arabia is making a steady progress as regards her programme for supplying all modern conveniences for her people, was the opinion expressed by Mr. Abdulla Mazroo, Secretary to the Air Ministry of Saudi Arabia, in an exclusive interview with the 'Chronicle" representative.

Mr. Mazroo has just arrived here from the city of Riaz, the capital of Saudi Arabia, for reasons of health.

MEANS TO FIND MONEY.

"We have just purchased ten new aeroplanes for our new aviation school which will train young Arabs as full-fledged aviators. We have constructed a modern aerodrome in the city of Jiddah. A score of students will be taught here under the direct supervision of Egyptian managing directors who are experts in the line," stated Mr. Mazroo.

"With a view to carry on the nation-building activities, without a serious handicap to the State coffers, a project has been devised by which people will donate an amount equivalent to an Indian anna each at entertainments, public functions, etc.

AERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

New educational institutions have been opened in many parts of the country to impart primary and higher education to the people. The aviation school itself is under the charge of the Foreign Minister, Fuad Bey Hamsa, Finance Minister Abdulla Suleiman and Prince Emir Feisal. All the important cities and towns of Saudi Arabia, Hedjaz and Nedj, are connected by internal airways which carry all first class mails as well as a certain number of passengers. This has especially greatly facilitated in flow of foreign pilgrims to the country. During the Haj period when the service is naturally enlarged to great proportions, they can have easy access to the holy places by travelling by air quickly from one place to another without the least inconvenience.

MODERN ROADS.

Modern roads are being constructed in many parts of Saudi Arabia. Steps are being taken to instal electricity in all the major towns. A scheme for generous water supply and purification of water has been undertaken. Formerly, destitutes and orphan children used to harass pilgrims for alms and other kinds of charities. Now the State has provided many orphanages and other charitable institutions to look after the needy.

Under the patronage of the Crown Prince, Emir Saud, an up-to-date ambulance organisation has been established in the capital with branches in important towns. This is under the charge of Mr. Mahomed Seroor who had undergone practical training in ambulance work in India and Egypt. A new, modern hospital has been recently opened in the City of Taief.

POLICE SYSTEM.

The old, hackneyed system of police has been replaced now by modern methods the department being under the charge of Mehdi Bey, who is a highly educated and experienced person.

The pilgrim tax has been reduced by 30 per cent. and for the convenience of the pilgrims, who could not, prior to this, easily obtain exchange in money, a new bank will be opened shortly in Jiddah. This will help the general public, also. The bank will be established by Talt Harab Pasha, well-known banker and Director of the Bank of Egypt.

For the first time in the history of Arabia, lifts will be introduced in modern hotels now under construction.

A network of railways and roadways, has been constructed. These facilitate convenient, comfortable and safe travel. While on the one hand you have railways, on the other road provides regular bus service from one place to another. These communications are not only helpful internally but also for foreign travel, as they connect all the important places in the neighbouring countries.

His Majesty King Ibn Saud is very particular about the Shariat (Mahomedan Law) and is doing his utmost to help his subjects. He has not only kept internal peace, but is on the most friendly terms with his neighbouring Governments.

ARABIA AND PALESTINE.

When our representative asked Mr. Mazroo what had taken place at a recent Conference called by King Ibn Saud, which was attended, among others, by the Saudi Ambassador in London (who had specially flown to Jiddah, under instructions from His Majesty), he stated that he could not divulge the nature of the talks or decisions arrived at at the Conference. However, he added that many important questions were decided upon, including the attitude to be adopted by Saudi Arabia in respect of the scheme of partition of Palestine contemplated by the British Government. Mr. Mazroo concluded that some concrete proposals for the assistance of the Palestine Arabs, were formulated at the said meeting.

STAMPING OUT CORRUPTION

Appointment Of Special Officers In U. P.

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

It is understood Mr. T. P. Bhalla, Assistant to D.I.G., C. I. D., will be appointed Corruption Officer to U. P. Government in pursuance of Government's scheme to stamp out corruption. Some other Police officers will be appointed as his assistants to carry on the difficult task. Mr. S. P. Shah, I.C.S., may be put in charge of the portfolio at the Secretariat at Lucknow.

Restriction On Travel In Kashmeer

SRINAGAR, Kashmeer: (By Mail)

His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur has in exercise of his reserve powers commanded the issue of the Ladakh Frontier Crossing (amendment) Regulation of 1994. The Regulation is an amendment of the Regulation of 1992 and will come into force immediately. This Regulation provides that no persons other than those in possession of passports, Travellers' or Pilgrims' passes or other travel documents can travel north or south of the River Indus in Ladakh without a permit from the Minister-in-Charge of the Political Department, the Wazir Wazarat Ladakh or the Tehsildar of Skardu.—A.P.

Shaukat Ali Sees Viceroy

The Viceroy granted an interview to Maulana Shaukat Ali on Monday.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*

AT THE END OF A LONG HIKE--- ARRIVING AT THE HOTEL----
ARMAND, HERE ARE YOUR OTHER TWO PRISONERS--NOW IF YOU'LL EXCUSE ME, I'VE GOT TO 'PHONE---
WE OF THE SWISS POLICE HAVE ALREADY 'PHONED SCOTLAND YARD, INSPECTOR--THE 'PHONE IS WAITING!
BUT I THOUGHT YOU FIRED ME, COMMISSIONER!
LORD BENCHLEY DID, BUT IT'S ALL FIXED--- AND GET BACK HERE---- WE NEED YOU!
YOU SEE, I DON'T LOVE YOU-- THERE'S SOMEONE ELSE I'LL ALWAYS LOVE---EVEN THO IT'S HOPELESS--- GOODBYE---
SNAP OUT OF IT, DONAVAN---I SAID WE'RE LEAVING FOR ENGLAND!
WE MIGHT AS WELL--
COMING THE BLACK
8-21
LYMAN ANDERSON

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